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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Thou art Remembered—To Bettie.

BY RANSOM GULLEY.

Thou art remembered in the calm twilight hour,
When darkening shadows play on the lone earth;
And birds fly away to some sweet, roseate bower,
To sleep till Aurora comes forth in her power.
When they can resume their carolings of mirth.
When a requiem is sighed by the low, moaning breeze,
To the day yet lingering around the tall trees:
Yes! then I'll remember thee.

Thou art remembered when the stars are revealing,
Their pure lambent light in Empyrean space;
When Nymphs from their fastnesses softly are stealing,
And o'er my lone heart comes oceans of feeling,
So deep that they leave there forever a trace.
When the sceptre of Morpheus is thus swayed below,
A balm for humanity's sorrow and woe—
Oh! then I'll remember thee.

Thou art remembered when darkness is flying,
And Nox from the earth takes her mantle of gloom:
When the Muses are going from their revelry sighing,
And the sombre shades in the valleys are dying,
To find 'neath their trysting, a solitary tomb!
When the sun's dazzling beams are flooding the world,
And day rises in victory with banners unfurled:
Then I will remember thee.

Thou art remembered when sadness is reigning,
With this lone heart whose thoughts are thy own:
And when pleasures of earth so fickle and feigning,
The smiles of my soul in transport are gaining,
As fealty offered on happiness' throne.
In joy or in sadness—in hope or despair—
This heart can't forget thy name written there,
But will remember thee!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Past, Present, and Future.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

There are crowds of men and women—some of whom are met with daily—who though not declined into the "sere and yellow leaf," are constantly sighing, or affecting to sigh for the departure of their youth. Depend on it, such persons are not the most clear sighted, or strong minded of their species. To them, if their regrets are sincere, the aspect of the past is mellowed by the atmosphere through which it is viewed. The innumerable rugged points, and eleis and crags, and sharp angles which sore'y galled them in their wayfaring, have become imperceptible through the haz; and they have forgotten how heavily the mist floating between them and juvenescence, is freighted with broken hopes, bitter sufferings, and intense sorrow.

If renewed youth with all its wayward feeling, its unstable hopes, its feverish dreams, fitful transports and self made tortures—its magnified fears, and merely anticipated enjoyments, could now by necromantic spell, be laid at the feet of any of us, who would stoop to pick it up. It could produce only the old dull, dismal succession of fruitless struggles after unattainable earthly bliss; the same miserable routine of follies, disappointments and chagrin. For, were it to be offered to us with the calm passions, sober anticipations, and matured experience which age has brought with it, then it would no longer be the kind of youth which is sighed and panted for, but merely a prolongation of life, health and vigor;—a repetition of the miracle which was wrought upon the Jewish King, Hezekiah.

The propensity to look back with earnest longings upon the past, and to mourn over old associations, even at the risk of losing the substantial advantages we enjoy, seems to be a very old, and therefore a very natural feeling, though not the less to be censured. All history and tradition are full of instances, and Holy Writ itself, supplies us with some remarkable ones. Lot's wife, notwithstanding the express command of God to the contrary, could not restrain her eyes from looking back to Sodom, and she was instantly smitten by the destroying angel. In classical mythology, we have another memorable instance of the folly in neglecting to secure the good within our grasp, through a too tender recollection of what has once evaded us. Orpheus, instead of confiding in the present, and pressing on to happiness, paused, to look back and revel in the charms of memory, and his half restored Eurydice thereupon faded into thin air, and was lost to him forever.

Away then, with the insufferable plaintive moanings of the weak headed and faint hearted for the things of the irrevocable past. The main business of man's life is with the present, his aspirations should all tend upward, and be centred in perfection. We know what has been, and with more or less of wear and tear, of smiles and tears, glee and mourning, we have outlived, and thus risen superior to all obstacles and impediments hitherto encountered. To pause now, to turn in your course, and to linger and gloat over the pleasantness of the landscape we have left, while that landscape is glowing under the roseate hues of the setting sun and to hate the paths we have still to tread, because we cannot penetrate the mists nor define the shadows which have settled upon it at the approach of night is arrant cowardice, a willful lengthening of the road by which we journey. A galling of our shoulders as if on purpose to render the torture of our burden more exquisite.

Whatever may be our individual reflective sympathies, we must perforce pursue an onward course. There can be no exemption from this decree of nature. We must all submit to the inevitable; but it is the manner of our submission that generally decides the preponderance of happiness or misery in our lot. If we have the skill and intelligence to become masters of the circumstances by which we are surrounded, we may make our journey through life an easy and pleasant one, but if, on the contrary, we permit events to over-master us, we shall have to maintain an unceasing struggle with our minds as well as with externally pressing adversaries, and shall eventually sink into such despondency as to consider babbling childhood the only endurable scene in the "seven ages" of human existence.

But how, it may be asked, shall we become the masters of our position. By buckling earnestly and vigorously to the work we have in hand; by bracing up the heart, mind and sinewes, for toil and for endurance, and by perseverance patiently and hopefully to the end.—The very determination to realize it will almost bring the supremacy sought. Hope will ever be present with us, and cheerfulness constantly nigh to smile on our labors, and to prevent our turning back to mouldy recollections of what has been, or might have been, if profit could be extracted from vacuity. To wrestle manfully against gloom and dejection, to look forward as to a "good time coming;" to continue laboring to expedite that "good time" with all our might and resolute will, in the vocation which pertains to us—these are in themselves high sources of healthful enjoyment. The very exercise of activity warms and strengthens us in body and mind. We may have failed, notwithstanding all our efforts, to shape out a road to fortune or to fame, but we shall have greatly smoothed our daily path through life, have kept all rust from our soul's, and expelled all canker from our hearts. We shall have placed ourselves above the omens of the past, and the mutations of the present, by fortifying ourselves with a patient resolution to endure and to strive for the future, prepared alike to buffet with adversity or to turn prosperity to a good account, with a firmness, resignation, and contentment, which are worth tenfold more than all the illusions which ere charmed the most sanguine enthusiast of youth or in doting sensibility.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Snatches from Biography.

NUMBER II.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

The pen falters, the heart throbs, and a tear steals from its native fountain, coursing unbidden down the cheek, in sympathy for thy short and unhappy career, peerless White.

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar?
Ah! who can tell how many a soul, sublime,
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And waged with fortune an eternal war?"

Henry Kirke White, a genuine poet and a gifted one of Nature, was born in Nottingham, England, on the 21st of March, 1788. His parents—as have been the parents of so many illustrious men of both ancient and modern times—were of lowly birth, and filled humble spheres in life. Henry's father was a butcher, and designed that Henry, when his age justified it, should pursue the same vocation. But, thanks to the persuasions of his kind and intelligent mother, and his own indomitable energy and perseverance, this design was frustrated. In the earliest years of Henry's infancy, an astonishing and ardent love for reading and study was evinced; and it is stated, by his eldest sister, that when reading his attention became so absorbed that it was necessary for his mother to change her tone from invitation to command, before being acceded. Henry's first production was a tale of a Swiss emigrant, written probably in his seventh or eighth year, which he gave to a servant, whom he had thus been teaching to read and write. When three years of age Henry was placed at school and continued at various schools, until he had reached his thirteenth year. Robert Southey, the Biographer of White and Collector of his remains, relates that, when Henry was eleven years of age, being a scholar at Bluchard's school, he wrote a separate theme for each member of his class, which consisted of twelve or fourteen in number; and the themes received the highest encomiums from the teacher. Henry, while attending school, was employed one day in each week, and all leisure hours on the other days, in carrying the butcher's basket. The parents of Henry, being desirous that he should learn some trade, removed him from school, and placed him at a stocking loom, with the view of getting him situated in a hosier's warehouse, at some future period. He continued at the loom for a short period; but the employment proving so incongenial to his taste, he prevailed upon his parents to remove him.

To one in Henry's situation, with no prestige of rank or fortune to smooth life's asperities, his only dependents were his talent and continued exertion. As the law offered inducements more auspicious—to one in his circumstances—than any other profession he determined to devote himself to that. He entered an attorney's office in his fifteenth year; and was articled shortly after. It was, while in this office, that Henry began the study of the Latin and Greek languages; as he was busily engaged while in the office, and time with him was so precious, it was his custom to decline the Greek verbs, while going from and returning to the office. There existed in Nottingham, at that period, a Literary Society, which was instituted for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing knowledge; it must have been a society of some pretension, as it was furnished with good philosophical apparatus, besides having appointed six professors to fill the various literary and scientific chairs. Henry, after repeated applications, became a member of this society; and displaying such decided ability, one of the chairs becoming vacant, he was elected to fill it. While filling this chair, he delivered an extemporaneous address on "Genius," which occupied two hours and a half in its delivery. The unanimous thanks of the society were returned to the professor for his able and eloquent address. Henry, amid the various duties that devolved upon him, found time to contribute to the various periodical publications then in existence; and won several prizes offered by these publications, for the excellence of his compositions. He was prevailed upon by his friends to collect his poetical effusions, and have them printed in a volume, in order that the attention created by their publication, might raise up friends, who would assist him through the University, which he was anxious to attend. In the year 1804, the work made its appearance. Shortly after, through the instrumentality of his friends, he succeeded in entering St. John's College, Cambridge. It may be here remarked, that, at one time, Henry's opinions inclined to deism; but, subsequently, becoming converted, he had hope of one day being prepared for the ministry. Such was the intensity of mental application to study while at the University, that Henry's health gave way; and he fell a victim to his ardent thirst for knowledge.

"O! what a noble heart was here undone,
When science self destroy'd her favorite son."

He died, October 19, 1806. Such was the brief and brilliant, though painful life of Henry Kirke White. Had he survived the shock which prostrated him, and caused his death; no doubt his mental powers would have been seriously impaired; and idiocy might have resulted. Overtasking the mental powers, proved fatal to White; and the sad fate of Hugh Miller, the Geologist, of Scotland, strikingly illustrated the danger to be apprehended from a similar course. Peerless White—

* * * * "while life was in its spring,
And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler came: and all thy promise fair,
Has sought the grave, to sleep forever there."

Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and shy. If we try to grasp it, it still eludes us, and still glitters. We, perhaps, seize it, but find it rank poison.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Storm.

BY INA CLAYTON.

The storm King's abroad,
On, o'er the poor!
The bleak winds sweep
Across the wild moor,
Binding the cruel
Of frolic and mirth,
Heedless twin guests
At the peasant's hearth.

Their thoughts are now
Of the deep dark sea,
Where the waves are raging
So furiously;
Of the gallant ship
That bears their son,
A bright eyed youth
Of twenty-one.

Will the ship be lost?
Oh, must he perish?
The own loved child,
Their hearts so cherish!
Alas! the untold anguish
They must feel,
Ere the news—"all is lost"
Or, "all is well?"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Curiosities of the Bible.

CURIOSITIES FOR THOSE WHO NEVER READ IT.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

How many there are among us who read, and how many who do not read the Bible, we know not. Yet it is a stubborn fact, that among the many thousands who daily read it, there are few, comparatively, who have more than a superficial knowledge of its contents. It has been said, by many divines, that we *are not* allowed to perfectly unravel the mysteries of the Scriptures. Allowing this assertion to be so, there are many things in its brilliant pages we *can*, and *ought* to understand—but which, alas! we do not. Even those who have for years made it their study, cannot correctly answer many questions which are naturally suggested by it: for example, I will here give the case of an old man who, for forty years, had been a strict reader of his *Bible*—and yet, during an examination of a class in Sabbath School, was put to a test by a simple question from one of his youngest scholars—viz: "What *book* is it in the *Bible* that has neither *Lord—God* nor *Jesus Christ* mentioned in it?" This was too great a question for him, and of course, he could not give her an *answer*; and I doubt very much whether there are, to this day, many of our strict, professional christian friends, who *can*—even though they've been close and faithful readers of it. It has been said the *importance* of such knowledge *can't be seen*—very true—but the question is surely to test with what interest the reader has studied—for surely when we can, after its perusal, point out, and name each *separate character* and tell *where* they are named in each chapter—why then can't those who read the *Bible*, point out these singularities, &c.? And while it seems very strange to me that some people can take up a novel, and after reading it, can be able to tell or answer any question from it—seemingly to remember perfectly the entire thing or tale—it is equally strange why they cannot be able to answer from the *Bible* alike—how is it, friends? A lack of sufficient interest—nothing else!

For the benefit of many, I will give the following curious analysis, hoping that it may entertain as well as instruct some of our curious in mind, and be the means of drawing their attention, at least, to the *book of all books*.

No. of Books in the Old Testament,	39
" " chapters,	929
" " verses,	23,214
" " words,	592,439
" " letters,	2,728,100
No. of Books in the New Testament,	27
" " chapters,	260
" " verses,	7,959
" " words,	181,253
" " letters,	838,380

The Apocrypha hath 183 chapters, 6,081 verses and 152,185 words. The middle chapter, and the *least* in the *Bible*, is Psalm cxvii.

The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cxviii.

The word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The same in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times.

The word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix.

The middle verse is II. Chronicles, chapter 1, verse 1.

The middle book of the New Testament is II. Thessalonians.

The middle chapters are Romans xiii and xiv.

The middle verse is in the 17th chapter of Acts, number 25.

The least verse is in the 11th chapter of John, number 35.

The twenty first verse of the eleventh chapter of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet.

The nineteenth chapter of the second book of Kings, and the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaith, are both alike.

Thus I will conclude, hoping from what I have selected—and given you may be—gentle readers, counsel, as well as—doubtless—bent to a perusal of the *Holy Writ*. I am sure the above—to the greater portion of the world—is entirely new, and passing strange. And now, hoping that some of my readers will feel enough interested in what I have said as to answer my question—viz: what book of the Bible has neither *Lord—God* nor *Jesus Christ* mentioned in it? I will say adieu.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Beauties of Mind.

BY C.

"Material beauties fade away,
But those of mind can ne'er decay."

It is a fact which bears the impress of the divine hand, that material beauties fade and vanish like the crimson shades of a summer's eve. And the fairest forms that our eyes behold are subject to decay.

How often do we see those fair forms on whom our future hopes, prospects and desires were concentrated, fading: their beauty vanishing as the fair colors of the rainbow. Once the life blood coursed through their veins; beauty glowed on their cheeks, and their flaxen curls waved in the zephyr; but, alas! where are those angel like forms now? they have faded; yes, those rosy cheeks have turned pale; those flaxen curls have ceased to wave, and this earthly flower which once could the hearts of kings and heroes charm, no longer possesses the charms of beauty.

But do we always see the decorations of the mind follow the same law? It is plain to every rational mind that we do not: for it is often after the beauties of form have forever departed, that the charms of the mind exhibit their shining lustre; these continue to brighten, until their possessor shall have passed from an existence, in which youth and beauty are destined to fade; then with a mere benign radiance, they will shine in a sphere, and sing with angel choirs, where beauty forever blooms.

If we take a retrospective view of past events, we behold the same facts set forth in the clearest light. Where are all the material beauties that decorated Solomon's Temple, of old; and the throne on which he sat? and where are the fair forms that knelt at the golden shrine thereof? the Temple, once adored by King and Priest, is now effaced from the earth: its beauties are as far separated as the east is from the west; and those who waited to hear the wisdom of the King, have gone the way of all the earth.

O, the depth of beauty and simplicity of diction, contained in the writings of the Prophets, in which they gave to mankind the precepts of divine inspiration; these again impress our minds with the truth of the pathetic text, that material beauties fade, while those of mind are durable as adamant; for those who, in their day, shone as stars in the firmament, have vanished from mortal vision, yet their virtues and their writings, which fitly compare to beauties of the mind, are cherished and admired in every christian land, and will continue to be until the end of time.

Nor need we appeal to man, the noblest work of Creation! to prove that material beauties fade. The verdure of the field, and the flowers of the garden, serve to teach us lessons of humility. The poet hath beautifully said:

"The simplest flower that rises from the soil,
Displays the matchless pow'r of its Creator, God."

These richly arrayed and tinted as with a modest blush, point us to that boundless power, which *rules* over the raging sea and takes care of the blushing rose: they wither and fade but to remind us of our own transitory existence. Yet these, like the flow of thought, that nobler aspiration of man, yield their richest essence after their beauties have faded away: then let us seek this vesture of the mind, which will continue to shine after all that once beguiled the deluded fancy has passed away.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXV.

Title to things real:

The *nature* of things real, the *tenures* by which they may be holden, and the several kinds of *estate* or interest that may be had therein, having now been briefly discussed; lastly, will be considered the *title* to them. Title is defined by Sir Edward Coke "titulus est justa causa possidendi id quod nostrum est"—the just cause of possessing that which is ours. There are several stages or degrees requisite to form a complete title to lands and tenements.

The lowest and most imperfect degree of title consists in the mere naked *possession*, or actual occupation of the estate; without any apparent right, or any shadow or pretence of right to hold and continue such possession. This may happen, when one man invades the possession of another, and by force or surprise turns him out of the occupation of his lands—this is termed a *disseizin*, being a deprivation of that actual seizin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed.

It may happen that after the death of the ancestor and before the entry of him in remainder or reversion, a stranger may contrive to get possession of the vacant land and hold out his that had a right to enter. In all these cases and all others, where the party in possession has nothing to show that he is the rightful owner, except that he is in possession, he is said to have a *naked* possession, and he who has the legal title, may turn him out by an action of ejectment. This action is by many, miscalled *Rejectment*, but there is no such action or writ known to the law.

The true owner cannot cast out the wrongful one, by his own power, and were he to do so, it would render him liable to be indicted for a Forcible Trespass, and to be sued for a Civil Trespass to answer in damages.

The word *ejectment* is derived from the Latin verb ejecio—to cast, throw or put out. This action can be brought only against a party in possession of land, and the plaintiff, before he can recover, must show that he has the legal title—not only that his title is better than that of the defendant, or that the title of the defendant is bad and useless, but that his title is the best title that can exist, apart from possession—that is, that he has the *right* of *possession* and also the right of property. And when he recovers the land in an action of ejectment, he may have a writ of possession issued to the sheriff to throw out the defendant, and also may bring an action of trespass for *mesne profits*—that is, for whatever damages he may have sustained by means of the defendant's wrongful possession.

Ejectment is commenced, not only by Original Writ, as are all other actions, but by a Declaration.

Where one is in possession, until some act be done by the rightful owner to divest this possession and assert his title, such actual possession is, *prima facie*, evidence of a legal title in the possessor; and it may, by length of time, and negligence of him who hath the right by degrees, ripen into a perfect and indefeasible title. At all events, without such actual possession, no title can be completely good.

In some subsequent essay will be given the time which, in this state, must elapse, before the statutes of Limitation and Presumption will bar claims, rights of action, &c., and there will be seen the time that will ripen a *naked possession* into a good and perfect title.

The next step to a good and perfect title, is the *right* of *possession*, which may reside in one man, while the actual possession is not in himself but in another.

For if a man be disseized or otherwise kept out of possession by any of the means beforementioned, though the *actual* possession be lost, yet he has still remaining in him the *right* of *possession*, and may exert it whenever he thinks proper by turning him out of that occupancy which he has so illegally gained—provided, he do it in the right way.

Our Legislature has enacted: "None shall make entry into any lands and tenements, or term of years but in case where entry is given by the law; and in such case, not with strong hand nor with multitude of people, but only in a peaceable and easy manner; and if any man do the contrary, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Where any person shall make forcible entry, as aforesaid, or having entered peaceably, shall hold forcibly upon complaint being made to any Justice of the peace, the Justice shall take sufficient power of the county, and go to the place where the force is made; and there or at some other convenient place—whether the person making such forcible entry, &c., be present or not—he shall enquire of the forcible entry or detainer, complained of, by a jury of good and lawful men to be by him then and there sworn and impannelled; and if the jury shall find the force as charged, the justice shall recognize the person convicted, to the ensuing Superior Court, to answer any indictment that may be preferred against him; and the justice shall cause the land and tenements, &c., so seized, entered, or held to be resetzed, and shall put the party turned out, in possession of the same. Where complaint shall be made as aforesaid, the justice shall issue a precept to the sheriff or other proper officer to summon sufficient indifferent freeholders to inquire, as aforesaid of such forcible entry and detainer. If said officer fail to execute such precept, he shall pay a fine of forty dollars for every default and be subject to a fine for contempt at the discretion of the justice; and each juror shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars for failing to attend according to his summons. The sheriff and such other officers as he or the said justice shall order for that purpose, shall, upon pain of imprisonment, go and assist the justice in arresting the offenders, and and also in causing restitution to be made of the lands, &c., entered or detained forcibly. But restitution shall not be awarded if the party has been in possession three whole years together, previously. The proceedings shall be returned to the Superior Court. None of the parties concerned in such aforesaid proceeding, shall be liable to an indictment, unless he acts wrong, wilfully and of malice. The Court may demand all defects in the proceedings. See chap. 49, entitled 'Forcible Entry and Detainer.'"

No appeal is allowed, the remedy being a summary one, but upon a proper affidavit, a *mandamus* as well as a *certiorari* will be granted to compel the justices to return all the proceedings, as they actually occurred. See 1 Ire. 325, in which case will be found a full record of the proceedings in such cases, and may be used as a form. Before a writ of restitution can be awarded, the jury must find that the party forcibly dispossessed, had either a freehold or a term for years in the land, of the possession of which he has been deprived. See 3. Ire. 123. Where the allegation as contained in the affidavit of the plaintiff in applying for this remedy, and in the precept of the justice, ordering a jury, is for a Forcible Entry only, and the proof makes out a case of Forcible Detainer only, the plaintiff cannot recover. 1. Jones, 119. The right of possession is either *apparent*, which may be defeated by proving a better or an *actual* possession. If the wrongful possessor dies, and his heir enters, said heir has an *apparent* right, and the *actual* right of possession resides in the person disseized. The third degree of title is the mere *right* of *property*, without either possession or even the right of possession. One in this situation may have the true ultimate property of lands, but either by his own negligence, the act of his ancestor, or the determination of a Court, the presumptive evidence of that right is strongly in favor of his antagonist, who has thereby obtained the absolute right of possession. If a disseizor turns me out of my lands he thereby gains a *mere naked possession*, and I still retain the *right* of *possession* and *right* of *property*. If the disseizor dies, and the lands descend to his son, the son gains an *apparent right of possession*; but I still retain the *actual* right both of *possession* and *property*. If I acquiesce for seven years without bringing any action to recover possession of the lands, the son gains the *actual right of possession*, and I retain nothing but the *mere right of property*. No title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property, which right is denominated a double right; and when, to this double right, the actual possession is also united, then and there only is the title completely legal.

G.

Troubles in Kansas.

We copy the following account of the troubles in Kansas from the Leavenworth Times, of 21st, November:

For some time past we have been publishing reports from the southern portion of the territory, which indicated that serious trouble was brewing in that quarter. Our accounts were from various sources, and we have given them without comment, because we have preferred to wait for full advices as to the cause of the difficulties and their true nature, before expressing our views thereon. We have now further and more definite intelligence from the locality in question than has yet been given to the public.

Our readers are familiar with the transactions in which Montgomery and his men played so prominent a part in 1857-'58. The amnesty act, which was passed by the legislature in 1858, was intended to dispose of all the old differences between the Federal authorities and those who were under indictment from the United States courts. After the passage of that bill, Montgomery and his confederates expressed themselves ready to yield submission thereafter to the legal tribunals, and to aid, if necessary, in the arrest of all offenders.

The difficulties of which we speak originated in the unfortunate struggles in the early history of the territory, and at first, the divisions of the contending parties were purely political ones. But in the progress of the border warfare, rascals of all kinds arrayed themselves around each banner, and under the cover of free State or pro-slavery movements, indulged their propensities for plunder and every species of villainy. Capt. Montgomery had attached a lot of such characters to himself, but when peace was restored, it was believed that he would dissolve all further connection with them. Lately he seems to have been engaged in organizing into a company, and adding thereto a large number of honest but misguided men, who had suffered personally, or through their friends from the outrages of the "border ruffians," and were animated by a fanatical zeal in opposition to everything pro-slavery.

The killing of Moore took place on Wednesday last, and on Thursday Montgomery appeared at Mount City and made a flaming speech, in which he declared that his object was to free the negroes along the Missouri and Arkansas borders, and that he would extend his operations down into Texas, and assist the free State men who were being driven out of that State. He said he was not doing the bidding of any party; that he belonged neither to the Democrats nor the Republicans, and that the latter might as well understand that he asked no favors at their hands, and that he was an abolitionist. He announced his determination to drive out of the territory all who opposed him, no matter what party they were members of.

Montgomery has now an equipped and mounted gang of one hundred and fifty men. They are armed each with a rifle, two of Colt's large sized navy revolvers, and a sabre, and they thus constitute a splendid fighting corps, fully posted in every species of guerilla tactics.

Yesterday, intelligence reached this city that they were preparing an attack upon Fort Scott. They have taken the advantage of the indignation of the people at the foray of the Indian agent upon the Cherokee neutral land settlers, and at the refusal of the President to postpone the land sales, and under cover of this feeling, it was their intention to seize upon the land office and destroy it. They may also have designs upon the records of the U. States courts, and the Government stores, arms and ammunition. Nothing would be easier than for them to accomplish their purposes. The people of that section are maddened almost to desperation by the wrongs which they have suffered from the Administration, and would rather be disposed to encourage than to discourage such proceedings.

At our latest advices from Fort Scott, Crawford, McDonald & Co., and Mr. Wilson, merchants, were moving their goods out of town, and many persons were leaving, in anticipation of an attack. The town was to have been taken on Monday night last.

Marshal Colby and Mr. Rice, of this place, have gone down to Fort Scott. The Marshal had $3,000 in his possession, with which he was intending to pay the expenses of the United States District Court.

We have thus given all that has reached us to the time of writing this article. Reports which have been previously published have been from those who were strongly prejudiced in favor of Montgomery & Co. Our present information comes from gentlemen whose prejudices are strongly the other way, but we have every reason to believe that, in the main, their statements are correct. We believe that our account of the origin and present aspect of these troubles will be found to be substantially true.

We counsel every good citizen to do all in his power to aid in the arrest of the reckless crew who seem to be the source of these outbreaks. Nothing can be alleged in justification of such acts, and the perpetrators of them should speedily be brought to justice. All unnecessary excitement on this subject, however, should be repressed, or it may be impossible to tell where the difficulty will end. By prompt action on the part of the proper authorities, the disturbers can be put down, and peace and quiet once more restored.

Official Dispatch from China.

The state department is in possession of advices from Mr. Ward, minister to China, of the 5th of July. Subjoined is a summary of the intelligence:

Mr. Ward states that the Japanese steamer Candinarrah had arrived at Jeddo from San Francisco, and on the return voyage, was navigated by the Japanese alone. This, he says, is the first instance in which a vessel constructed solely by the Asiatics has successfully crossed the great North Pacific ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be capable of improvement, and that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess.

The commander of the steamer, with two governors of foreign affairs, had called on Mr. Harris, saying they came by the command of the tycoon, and were directed to express to him his majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer were received by the authorities and people of San Francisco. They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs of the steamer at Mare Island navy yard, and express the deep sense his majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. Cunningham, commander of the navy yard.

The reports of the officers of the Candimarrah, and letters received from the embassy, with full accounts of the reception of San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people, have produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles heretofore opposed to the treaty of Jeddo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. Harris, "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feeling in your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true."

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that, when the ambassadors return to Japan and relate of their reception by the President, of their large experience in the States, and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us, and toward the intercourse of foreign nations.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER FROM PERU.

The news from Peru is particularly important. Mr. Clay, our Minister, having, pursuant to instructions from Washington, demanded his passports and retired from Lima in consequence of the Peruvian Government—that is to say, President Castilla—having refused to abide by the decision of President Buchanan or to adopt the proposition of Mr. Clay, that a sum of money should be placed in the hands of a mixed commission before the claims of the injured parties were examined. Peru claims that Chili and France sustain the decision of her own courts in the condemnation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, and insists that the United States, being an interested party, cannot decide the controversy, but should select some friendly third power as arbitrator, to whose decision she (Peru) will bow. Mr. Clay was expected at Panama on the 20th inst.

Southern Strength.

The Alexandria *Gazette* justly remarks that, "whether the Union is preserved or is lost, every Southern State ought to exert all its energies to increase its strength, to support Southern direct trade and home manufactures. Every domestic essential to home comfort and safety should be encouraged. All should unite in these *peaceful* measures for securing true independence and security."

This obvious policy presents a platform on which all parties can stand. One thing is certain: Whatever betide the South in the future, there is no royal road to commercial prosperity. A State, like an individual, must depend upon itself, and practice self denial, economy and industry, if it expects to become great and powerful. This is the policy upon which New England, a barren and sterile land, has become rich and strong, and made the rest of the country tributary to her enterprise. She has established manufacturies, and is supplying the South at this moment with innumerable articles of personal, household and agricultural use and comfort; she has established commerce, and her vessels are doing the carrying trade of the country at home and abroad; she has established schools and colleges, and her graduates may be found in all the States of the Union; she has never bought a single article of the South, or of any other section, which she could possibly produce within her limits; she has never patronized the literary enterprise of any other section, in any shape or form, but, on the contrary, manufactures herself the literature as well as the hats, coats, breeches, and boots of other sections, and is ready and willing to sell them guns, revolvers, bowie knives and sabres with which to encounter her on the battle field. If she has been able to give a direction to the policy of the General Government favorable to her own interests, this is only another proof of the proposition that a nation must depend upon its own wits and energies to make its way in the world. It is lawful to learn from an enemy. In or out of the Union, the South must look to herself as her only dependence, if she would ever shake off her commercial vassalage. Her vast natural advantages will be positive disadvantages if they tempt her to recline in the arms of inglorious and enervating indolence and ease. Let her encourage home manufactures, and increase the number of her manufactories; let her encourage ship building and improve in every way her present system of agriculture; let her foster her own schools, colleges and literature generally. Virginia has within herself the means of becoming a great empire, and, in the Union or out of it, will one day become one of the most populous and powerful Commonwealths of modern times.—But it can only be done by the means we have indicated—by self denying industry, frugality and perseverance; by commercial and manufacturing enterprise and self-dependence. These are the weapons of her warfare—legitimate and peaceful weapons which, whatever else she does or leaves undone, can alone secure her salvation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE VIRGINIA DARE.

The ship Virginia Dare, the first vessel built for the Richmond and Liverpool line, left Baltimore on Monday morning for Richmond, and may be expected at Rocketts to-day, (Wednesday.) The reports as to any injury to her on last Saturday, in the harbor of Baltimore, we are informed are entirely erroneous. The steamer George Peabody expected to take the ship in tow on Saturday last; but a gale of wind blowing at the time, it was found unsafe to proceed, and her departure was postponed until Monday morning, when she left the harbor in tow of a tug. She is expected here to-day in perfect order to receive her cargo, which is already engaged. A big gun will announce her arrival. So let those who take any interest in the good ship, and the important enterprise of which she is the beginning, listen for the signal. Her appearance here will be one of the most interesting events in the history of the city. If our own citizens can only regard this event in the proper light, and can be induced, by a just view of our policy as well as a liberal public spirit and local pride, to sustain the enterprise as they can and ought, the Virginia Dare will indeed be the beginning of a noble commerce, that will add largely to the prosperity of Richmond and the State.—*Dispatch.*

N. C. Annual Conference—Methodist Protestant Church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES

The Thirty-fifth session of this body was held at Yadkin Institute, Davidson county, North Carolina, from 14th to 20th of November.

C. F. Harris was elected President; J. L. Michaux Secretary, and John P. Coe, Assistant Secretary.

The following are the appointments for the year:

President—C. F. Harris.
Albemarle Circuit—R. H. Wills, Supt.
Hamilton Mission— " "
Tar River Circuit—W. H. Wills, Supt.
" " " Assistant to be sup.
Roanoke Circuit—A. M. Lowe, Supt.
Halifax Circuit—J. C. Forbis, Supt.
Granville Circuit—R. R. Michaux, Supt.
" " Jas. R. Ball, As'tant.
Orange Mission—F. S. Gladson, Supt.
Alamance Circuit—R. R. Prather, Supt.
Randolph Circuit—Jas. Causey, Supt.
Asheboro' Circuit—Isaac Coe, Supt.
Davidson Circuit—J. W. Heath, Supt.
" " Z. C. Lineberry, Assistant.
Guilford Circuit—G. A. T. Whitaker, Supt.
Haw River—A. W. Lineberry, Supt.
Yadkin Circuit—Alson Gray, Supt.
Mocksville Circuit—J. M. Kennett, Supt.
Cleaveland Circuit—J. Holton, Supt.
Monroe Mission—John W. Naylor, Supt.
Green River Mission—E. D. Elliott, Supt.
Buncombe Circuit—James Deans, Supt.
Seaboard—J. Ketchum, Supt.

T. H. Pegram, Agent for Jamestown Female College. Jesse H. Page, Principal of Ella Female Seminary. Wm. F. Gray, John Hinshaw, A. C. Harris, and R. W. Pegram, left in the hands of the President.

Alex. Robbins, and J. G. Stockard with out appointment at their own request.

The following persons were received into the Itinerancy, viz: Isaac Coe, E. D. Elliott, Jesse H. Page, Jas. R. Ball, and A. M Lowe.

The following were ordained Deacons, viz: Rich'd H. Wills, Jesse H. Page, J. C. Deanes, A. J. Laughlin, John A. Huggins, Solomon Long, A. M. Lowe, and C. A. Pickens.

Ordained Elder, J. G Stockard.

Very liberal contributions were made to the following objects, viz: The Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference, Jamestown Female College, Yadkin Institute, and Lynchburg College. The aggregate would be several thousand dollars.

The reported increase of members in the State is seven hundred and twenty-eight. Number of members in the district, six thousand seven hundred and thirty two. One thousand copies of the minutes will be published in pamphlet form without delay.

The visitors were Rev. Wm. A. Crocher, fraternal messenger from the Virginia Annual Conference; Rev. John W. Lewis of the North Carolina Annual Conference, M. E Church, South, and Rev. Mr. Julian of the Lutheran Church. These brethren were introduced to the Conference, and received a most cordial welcome. The various interests of the denomination were never in so prosperous a condition as at the present; the spirit of liberality is manifesting itself in a truly gratifying manner, and gives promise of a rich harvest hereafter.

Wm. H. Wills was appointed fraternal messenger to the North Carolina Conference, South, to be held in Salisbury, and T. H. Pegram was appointed alternate messenger.

J. L. Michaux was appointed fraternal messenger to the Virginia Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, and T. H. Pegram alternate.

Conference appointed Friday the 21st day of December as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, "for the prosperity of the Church, the advancement of religion, and the welfare of the nation."

The next Conference was appointed to meet at Tabernacle in Guilford county, November 27th, 1861.

J. L. MICHAUX, Pub. Com.

The recent census of Russia shows a population of 79,000,000.

Times' Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Nov., 22nd, 1860.

The Election—Causes—Results—Stocks—Finances—"Irrepressible" at Work—No Southern State Should Secede—Reason—What the South Should Do—Failures—Discounts—Credit—The Banks—Republicans Receding—Some Consolation—What to Do.

Now that the conflict is over for the ascendancy, and the result as apprehended—a sectional and irritating one—it becomes all candid, patriotic well-wishers of their country to calmly look to the general interest of their own and every other section of their common country, and to let reason, not party or passion, govern them. Contending parties now, for a lifetime, have had to bear the shock and brook the insult or mortification of some most intolerable defeat; yet we have survived them all, and gone on growing, expanding and prospering.

Extreme joy and mortification have marked the result of the late contest.—The freesoilers have triumphed, because they were *all together*; the Slave States have been defeated because they were *all divided*. The beginning of it all was the personal hostility existing between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas. Four years ago, the latter threatened the extirpation of the former, and the former the defeat of the latter. They have both succeeded; one is "done over," the other "done for." No saying was ever a greater truism than that one: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Any strong man of a dozen, if agreed upon at Charleston, would have been triumphantly elected; as it resulted, an election was an impossibility.

New-York came to the rescue, and manfully and nobly did she marshal her energies, her men, her talent and her money; but the late day of her onset rendered her against a well organized, a well paid, and well fed army of regular and irregular mendicants, powerless. There were too many sharp corners to round off, too many bitter animosities to sweeten, too many party scars and bleeding wounds to be healed in a few short weeks. The oil and water would not blend in a day, and the medicine was too severe for weak stomachs. "*We are licked.*" "*Nuf ced.*" The dose was not only a purgative but a pukative, as, within ten days after the result, the whole country has been thrown into violent commotion, desperate distress, wretched uneasiness, and prospective peril. Stocks have fallen sixteen per cent; money or bill depreciated from one to ten; securities staggered: business suspended; exchanges paralized; manufactures stopped, and every reflecting man left trembling in his shoes—many exclaiming with amazement, "*What is it?*" others "snuffed the battle afar," and calmly submitted to an inevitable result.

The "Irrepressible" falls first on the strongest ramparts of its foes. But, true as the needle to the pole, finds its way through the whole mass to the humblest laborer, from the Rio Grande to the Aroostock.

The first large failure here was a Western produce and commission house; and yet the West, in her abundance this year, laughed at the "Union savers" and the crisis.

Allowing the many aggravations to Southern rights in past days, *is there cause in Mr. Lincoln's election for secession or separate state action?* I think not, for the reason that the Union and Souther men have both Houses and the Supreme Court, and a multitude of good and true men that no man can number in the North on their side. They are, therefore, if not potent for good, powerful against evil. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that no one, two or three Slave States will attempt to go out, either peaceably or forcibly: for if they do, they will *go out forever*—they will never be voted back into the Union with slavery; therefore hold on to your vantage ground.

The whole South should not secede, for reason that she has control, or a power to prevent evil, and to do incalculable good. Persons laboring under an immense pressure of excitement may exclaim, that they never want to get back, if they can get out. That question may be very sensibly and prudently left open for future consideration. If foreign countries will barely credit or loan us money when all together, they will be the last to do it when distracted and in segments. As we are, our credit is good at home and abroad; divide us, and it will be good nowhere. Forty thousand pounds sterling was sent here last week from the South for negotiation, and returned. Why? Because the union of the States seems to be in peril.—Wars cannot be carried on without millions, and millions cannot be had without credit. France or England might loan some State or Province money enough to enslave and subjugate it with, but for no other purpose. "Beware of foreign influence" in such a crisis, and "don't burn the house to kill the rats." They will soon destroy themselves, or we will soon "trap them." Mr. Lincoln is *obliged* to be *conservative*; he will therefore destroy the horde who elected him. Give them rope, and their destiny will be that of the "Kilikenny cats." There is one great, rational, lawful, feasible good that the South can achieve, and that if they ever get together, is what they should, and all they should do, namely:—Resolve in solemn compact as a *whole South*, that with the constitution, the compact and the supremacy of the laws, they are in the Union; with personal liberty bills and violations of the constitution and the laws, they are out of it, as one man.—Within twelve months after this is done, there will be no personal liberty bills in the North, and the laws will be respected. A united South will accomplish this peaceably—if it does not, then let the States that lose slaves demand them or their value, and if not heeded, take the property, the horses, the carriages, the ships, the merchandise of those States offending, till the debts are satisfied. For instance, if a Boston gentleman should turn out a handsome span of horses and a fine carriage in Richmond, let the lovers of justice there declare that whenever a Boston horse touches his foot on Virginia soil, he is a *free horse*; dump his driver off and take a ride themselves! This equitable philosophy would have a wonderful effect on *man kind down East*, and restore "niggers" and peace very soon.

There was never, perhaps, so much paper offered for discount in any one week as last week, about one fifth of which was discounted. The banks have agreed to buy two and a half million of sterling bonds discount Western or city paper, and collect the bonds themselves. This will afford immediate and great relief for the time, and is a humane and sensible movement. To-day they have further agreed to make their specie a common fund in any emergency, and to extend their discounts to five million This will be felt, and will afford very great relief.

Republicans are yielding to a willingness to have the fugitive slave laws executed. Many of the leading journals have come out for the measure. Doing this, and repealing all personal liberty bills, should appease the South. The Union men have some consolation in the defeat of the late Republican Speaker, Mr. Pennington, and the notorious Burlingame, who now have two years for reflection.—The Times, the Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal have all manifested within a day or two, a sensibility of their folly, and a willingness to yield to all constitutional decisions and government laws. We will have them all on the stool of repentance before January. I would exhort the whole South to be moderate, to be firm, to keep within the laws, to unite in whatever they do, and then they will be justified, let results be as they may, both before God and men.

"Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety we shall find."

J. M. E.

RALEIGH N. C. DEC., 1st, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—I should have informed you that on Monday the 26th, the Legislature elected J. W. Osborne Superior Court Judge on the 6th Judicial Circuit and George Howard, to the same office on the 2nd Circuit. There were also several important bills introduced on Federal Relations. Mr. Irwin introduced a bill in reference to calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina for the purpose of consulting as to the best policy for the State to pursue relative to the all-absorbing national questions. Mr. Avery introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to call such Convention. Mr. Avery introduced another bill authorizing the Governor to arm and equip volunteer companies and also to arm and equip the Militia of the State, if necessary, and to purchase arms and munitions of war.—All these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Bledsoe. The Hon. Bedford Brown, thought that the Legislature should indulge in an expression of opinion on these important questions at an early day. I am surprised that, the passage of bills authorizing and enabling the Governor to thoroughly arm and equip the State, were *not* among the earliest proceedings, of the Legislature. This is a necessity which all admit independently of other considerations, whether we remain in the Union or not. These are startling times and as no one can tell "what a day may bring forth," I think no time should have been lost in thoroughly preparing the State for any emergency. It is true that, the matters of Secession and Submission, are grave questions, which should be acted upon with as much deliberation as time and circumstances will admit of but there is no good reason why the Legislature should have delayed taking steps to arm the State this long. In fact the Governor's orders for arms and munitions, should have been sent on before now.

Tuesday the 27th, Mr. Lane introduced a series of resolutions, declaring the right and duty of the State to secede "passed by a meeting of the citizens of Wilson." Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to demand North Carolina's share of the public lands. Mr. Walker moved to lay this resolution on the table. Mr. Dockery called for the yeas and nays. The resolutions were laid on the table yeas—24, nays 14. Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill on Federal Relations; referred and ordered to be printed. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Thomas of Davidson.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of levying a high tax on all goods, wares and merchandize, brought into this State from any of the Northern States which have passed the territorial liberty laws, and thereby nullifying the fugitive slave law, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

The Speaker of the Commons presented the resignation of the Hon. John Kerr, member elect from Caswell, which was read by the Clerk. Mr. Hill introduced a resolution instructing the Speaker to order election of member from Caswell, to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John Kerr—Sheriff to hold polls on 12th December, 1860;—Adopted. Mr. Mebane introduced a resolution similar to the one introduced by Mr. Thomas in the Senate, relative to taxing goods, &c., from those States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law.—A number of resolutions were introduced, by different members to-day, touching national affairs, all of which, I believe, were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. I would like to give your readers a copy of all these resolutions, but they would occupy so much of the space of my letter, that I cannot do so, consistently with my design of giving a general compend of the most important proceedings. When the report of the Committee on Federal Relations is submitted to the Legislature for consideration, I will probably devote more space to this department of the proceedings. I suppose this report will soon be submitted. The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Foy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be required to report the revenue bill at an early day, and to so alter or amend it as to reduce the tax on spirituous liquors, and to strike out the tax on itinerant liquor pedlars, and on labor.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

A number of resolutions on Constitutional reform have been introduced; many of them, however, were introduced previously to to-day. The motion of Mr. Wright to send a message to the Senate, proposing to go into an election of General Superintendent of Common Schools, was agreed to. The motion of Mr. Folk to reconsider this proposition, which, by-the-by, gave rise to a debate on the part of several members, as to the propriety of abolishing this office, was voted down by a large majority. Mr. Love, to-day, moved to rescind the order for printing all matters on Federal Relations. Carried. Mr. Pott's bill, relative to the encouragement of agricultural societies, and recommending enlarged State subscriptions, passed its first reading; was referred to Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Autrey's bill, amending the Revenue Law by repealing the tax on riding vehicles and watches valued less than $200, passed its first reading, and was referred to Committee on Finance. Mr. Wright's bill, amending the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, Company, so as to continue the road from its present terminus at the Coalfields, to some point on the N. C. Railroad, passed its first reading, and was referred to Committee on Internal Improvements. Mr. Stanford's bill, to so alter the Constitution as to permit Jews to hold office, passed its first reading, and was referred to Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Wednesday, Nov. 28th.—Col. Humphrey's resolution in regard to tax on pedlars and venders of spirituous liquors was not adopted by the Senate. Rev. C. H. Wiley, of your place, was to-day re-elected General Superintendent of Common Schools,. R. H. Page, of Raleigh, was re-elected Secretary of State. C. H Brogden, of Wayne, was re elected Comptroller of Public Accounts. R. S. French, of Robeson, was re-elected Superior Court Judge for the 5th Judicial Circuit. G. C. Hines, Esq., of Chowan, was re-elected Solicitor for the 1st Judicial District—David Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe, was elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial District. Mr. Pinnix, of Caswell, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The unanimous vote of Mr. Page, and the almost unanimous vote of Messrs. Wiley and Brogden, were compliments well deserved by these faithful and efficient public officers. Mr. Ferebee offered a resolution to the effect that a Committee of five be appointed, for the purpose of ascertaining as to whether the House is legally organized. This Committee consists of Messrs. Pearson, Daniel, Poindexter, Hoke and Bridgers. I should have informed you ere now, that the Committee on Federal Relations, consists, in the Senate, of Messrs. Brown, Avery, Outlay, Stone and Barringer; and Messrs. Person, Hoke, Newby, Green, of Franklin, and Poindexter, on the part of the House. Thanksgiving Day was observed here yesterday.

The Legislature met at an early hour and adjourned, our stores were closed and Divine service was held by the different denominations of the city. Dr. Mason preached a very able and appropriate Thanksgiving sermon in Christ's Church, from Deut. 4th; 7th 8th and 34th; "For what nation *is there so great*, who *hath* God *so* nigh unto them, as the Lord our God *is* in all *things that* we call upon him for" &c. I think that, as we may have a Union, the President of the United States ought to designate annually a national Thanks-giving day, to be observed by all the States at one and the same time, instead of leaving it to the Governors of each State to appoint separate Thanks giving days. What a sublime spectacle and how pleasing in the sight of the Supreme Ruler of the Union it would doubtless be to see a great nation like ours, suspend its mighty secular opperations for a day, fill the air with the melodious peals of its thousands of bells and blend its millions of voices in grateful praise and devout supplications; and if the contemplation of a scene of such religious sublimity and grandeur is at all pleasing to our finite and sublunary minds, how incomparably more pleasing would its realization likely be, to the infinitely good and great Jehovah, who loves and appreciates the worship and praises of his people. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

There was nothing of special importance in the proceedings of yesterday, (Friday the 30th) with the exception of the introduction of a bill by W. Burgwin to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company, which passed its first reading and was referred to Committee on private bills. Whether the Union is disolved or not, it is certainly very important that the South should encourage the manufacture of powder, shot and guns among ourselves.

Messrs. Boyce and Ashmore members of Congress from South Carolina, addressed a number of the citizens of Raleigh, (by invitation I suppose) Yarborough House, last night; and at the conclusion of their speeches, the Hon. Z. B. Vance, member of Congress from the mountain District in this State, also addressed the people who had now repaired to the Court House, across the street opposite Yarborough's. I did not hear the speeches; but I understand that, those of Messrs Boyce and Ashmore breathed an uncompromising spirit of secession. I understand that, they did not allude to conciliation or conference; but asserted that, South Carolina would *certainly* go out of the Union and invited North Carolina to go with her. I am told that, Mr. Vance spoke in favor of the Union. I think South Carolina is not only acting too precipitately in regard to this all-important matter; but that, she is also not showing her sister States, whose interests are identified with her own, that deference and consideration, which they have a right to expect from her. I think she should not have taken the great responsibility upon herself of acting in this matter without first having fully conferred and taken council with all her sister Southern States. And I do trust that, she will yet take the second sober thought and not commit the decisive, final step until she has consulted with the other Southern States. How does she know but that they would all prefer to go in a body with her, if she *must* and *will* secede? What right has she to suppose that, they will back and follow her, if she presumes to act without consultation and in defiance of them? Did she occupy an isolated position, were her interests not identical with our own, and were the consequences of her rashness likely to affect and fall on herself alone, then might she act on her own responsibility and regardless of the above considerations with mere impunity. But inasmuch as the very converse of this is the state of the case, it eminently behooves her to act discreetly calmly and advisedly in this matter. Would that the whole South could for once at least, present a united and unbroken phalanx in this great crisis.—Then indeed would she occupy a proud, noble and dignified position in the eyes of the world; and whether she spoke for equality in the Union or independence out of it, her gallant and chivalrous voice would be potential and would command respect and admiration. A Union meeting was held here to-night but I propose to advert to this in my next. Good night.

* * *

THE RETURNED FUGITIVE.

The negro boy John Thomas, who it will be remembered ran away from Kentucky recently, and was arrested in New York and brought back by the officers of that city, to Richmond, has been sold by his owner and will probably go a little further South. It is quite refreshing to note, in this case, one instance at least of good faith and the observance of Constitutional obligations.—*Norfolk (Va.) Herald, 30th.*

A NOVEL SUIT.

A singular case, involving the right of an owner of property to occupy the sidewalk in front, is to be tried in New York. The plantiff is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was removed from the sidewalk by the police on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He therefore brings a charge of assault and battery against Superintendent Kennedy and other officials.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE BANKS AND THE PEOPLE.

We publish below the act which has just been passed by the Legislature of this State releasing the Banks from penalties or forfeitures in case of suspension of specie payments:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all laws and parts of laws imposing any penalty or penalties, forfeiture or forfeitures, in any manner or form whatever, upon the Banks of this State or any of them in any case of failure by them or either of them, to redeem their notes or discharge their other liabilities, in specie, be, and the same are hereby suspended in their operations until the General Assembly shall otherwise direct. Provided that said Banks, or any of them, while in a state of suspension, shall not curtail the aggregate amount of their discounts.

Be it further enacted. That this act shall be in force from and immediately after its ratification.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

The following is the latest "composition" of Lincoln's Cabinet. It is appended to a letter from Chicago, where Lincoln and Hamlin have been in a conference for some days: Secretary of State—Edward Bates, of Missouri. Secretary of War—Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—John M. Botts, of Virginia. Secretary of the Interior—Robert C. Sebenck, of Ohio. Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. B. Ogden, of Illinois. Postmaster General—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. Attorney General—Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

HEALTH OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

The excitement growing out of the small-pox cases at Columbia, is subsiding. No new cases are reported.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....Dec. 8, 1860

C. C. Cole, } Editors and Proprietors.
J. W. Albright, }

Contributors.—We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to The Times:

L. W. Carruthers, D.D.	Geo. W. Cothran,
Wm. B. Hunter,	E. G. Staples,
J. Starr Holloway,	Stephen F. Miller,
Mrs. L. M. Sigourney,	Prof. E. F. Rockwell,
Mrs. Mary A. Denison	Matilda C. Smiley,
S. J. C. Whittlesey	Finley Johnson,
Mary C. Jancrin,	Lottie Linwood,
James S. Watkins	Clara Augusta,
Ina Clayton,	A. Perry Sperry,
C. G. Dunn,	Mrs. Dickenson,
Anna M. Bates	Paul Rivinwood,
Grace Helwood,	Miss. O. W. Leverett
Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson,	Mrs. E. C. Loomis,
Ed. St. Geo. Cooke,	Julia Southall,
Mrs. C. Hutchins	Mrs. M. A. Bevan,
Griffith J. Wolff,	J. C. Fitz Gerald
and others.	and others.

Young America.

We like to see young men of spirit, of energy, of determination. Inspiration says, "I write unto you young men, because ye are strong." There are positions in which the elasticity of body and mind in young men render them peculiarly adapted for service; and we have ever felt a disposition to defend them in their rights, and against the proscriptive power of Old fogyism, which would alike unfit them for any avocation. The disposition prevails to a very great extent in many communities, that without age and experience a man is not to be trusted or encouraged in any position or in any undertaking. We combat this crusade against young men, so ruinous in its consequences. But, as on most questions, there are two sides, and extremes should be avoided.—While old men should make proper concessions to young men, the latter should not in their conceit think that "old men are fools," and that *they*, being "the last out," are an improvement on all that preceded them.

We are led to make these reflections from the repeated notices we see in the newspapers of meetings and demonstrations by young men upon the crisis of the country.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges speaking of the excitement in his village, says—'Many of the young men have put on the blue cockade and the badge of the 'Southern Confederacy,' and many of the older men express themselves as at a loss how to act."

And the writer apparently unconscious of the force of the contrast, makes the following comments upon this difference between the young and the old men—

"While they on the one hand, are greatly incensed at the conduct of the Northern States, on the other, the older men are calmly calculating the costs of the Union, and the great dangers of a civil war.—They know how much easier it is to kindle a fire, than to extinguish one: to tear down existing governments, and abolish existing compacts, than to create new ones in their stead; and they are waiting quietly further developments before they will boldly express an opinion on any side."

The condition of the country absorbs every other subject and is the one topic of discussion in every circle in every section of the state. We have watched with much interest the spirit and tone of the people in different parts of the state in which we have recently been thrown, and the comments as above quoted are strikingly appropriate. Young men and boys are the loudest and most determined and uncompromising for secession, while men of age and experience and wisdom, in the main, express themselves as at a loss how to act.

We remember reading once, in the annals of history, of a secession. It took place many, many years ago. Since then time enough has elapsed to enable us to view this secession in all its points—its origin, its results It was nearly a thousand years before the Christian era, when Rehoboam was crowned king of Israel.—All the twelve tribes of Isreal were united and prosperous. They had prospered beyond any other nation. But Rehoboam in the pride of his young and impulsive heart, rejected the advice of the men who served in council with his father, and heeded the overbearing words of his young companions. The ten tribes rebelled and placed over them for King a seditious man in the reign of Solomon. This secession was not effected peaceably, neither in after years was there ever peace between the divided tribes, but a constant succession of wars, pillage and bloodshed.—Neither were the wars restricted to the belligerant tribes, but weakened by this species of civil war, they often fell easy prey to stranger kings. And it is an interesting fact that the nationality of the ten seceding tribes has become obliterated, and not a trace of a descendant can now be found in all the earth.

We admire energy in young men; we detest the proscriptive spirit that will never assent to the success of a young man in any position or calling; but we equally dislike to see young and thoughtless youths on so grave an issue as the present, take such a defiant position, without first counting the cost.

Editorial Modesty.

There is a species of modesty exercised by a great many sensible and sensitive persons, which would deny the right to an editor to urge the claims of his paper to public patronage. We place such a sensibility upon the scale of false modesty, for the newspaper is an enterprise which encourages home industry by both precept and example, and is alike deserving of home patronage. The merchant displays his goods, and insists upon their good qualities. May not the editor promise that he will do his best, that he will devote his energies and abilities to making his paper as neat in appearance, as interesting, as instructive, as newsy and as funny as possible. Certainly there can be no harm in making the promise; and if the paper does not even prove to be interesting, and instructive, and newsy, the poor editor may have done his best and thus redeemed his promise; and in that case the dullness of his paper calls more for sympathy than denunciation.

Then let us exercise as much charity towards an editor as we would to any other public benefactor whose days and nights are spent in ceaseless toils to benefit and to interest his good patrons. And kind reader, we say it in great modesty, the end of 1860 draweth near, and we hope you have made up your mind to stand by the enterprise of your own home and fireside, to give the Times a welcome for another twelve months, and to aid its editors in sending it into many homes that have never yet known it.

Arms for the South.

The only people gathering any advantage from the present crisis are the manufacturers and sellers of arms. The New York Journal of Commerce says:

Yesterday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford from Hartford, 180 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 10 pieces each, making in all arms for 1,800 men, and 40 cases of conical ball, each containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregate. These arms and ammunition were ordered by telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Savannah by the next steamer. The same factory has also received orders from Alabama for 1,000 stand of the same death-dealling weapons.

A firm in New York city receive from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—and people who suppose that the South is not a paying customer may be astonished to know that their business transaction in this line are strictly on a cash basis. Cash within thirty days is their invariable rule. Most of the orders are for rifles and navy revolvers, though the firm supply an immense number of flint-lock muskets. They lately sent twenty gun carriages to Georgia, and have done a brisk business in all kinds of small arms and ammunition with all the principal Southern States.

Another large house in this city has filled orders for about 5,000 stand of muskets of the U. States pattern, and has sold large quantities of artillery swords and army pistols. Its orders come from all the Southern States, but mainly from those in which secession is regarded as the only remedy for Southern grievances. A third extensive establishment has supplied an immense number of Colt's revolvers and rifles to Georgia, principally to Columbus. All the wholesale houses and agencies in the city have been hard pressed to supply the orders for every imaginable species of weapon.

The Book Department.

Being a Record of recent American Publications.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Among the Books.

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

Famous Boys and how They became Great Men.
The White Elephant. By William Dalton.
The War Tiger. A Tale of the Conquest of China. By the same author.

These three handsome juvenile books are from the well known press of W. A. Townsend & Co., New York. They are printed and bound with uniform neatness and showiness, and are each handsomely illustrated with spirited engravings. The first, as its title indicates, presents us with the lives of those who have made their mark in the world—master spirits who through some determined pathway of action have made their names famous throughout the earth. Among the score and more thus presented are the immortal Webster; Dr. Kane, of Arctic renown, whose life should be read by every boy in the land; William Jay; Livingston, the African explorer; General Havelock; Crompton, the inventor of the Spinning Mule, a life crowded with difficulties and unceasing effort; Franklin; Fulton; Girard, and others. The sketches are all written with clearness and vigor, and cannot fail to prove a stimulus to earnest action wherever read. The book is one of the *healthiest* ever published.

The two remaining volumes are sketches of adventure in the East—that wonderful land whose mysteries will never cease to delight the imaginations of the young. The scene of *The White Elephant*, or the Hunters of Ava, is laid in the Burman Empire, and the young hero, Harry Oliver, who takes our fancy at the very outset, is a native of Rangoon. Adventures in jungles, with crocodiles, tigers, etc., hunts after the rhinoceros, face to face encounters with buffalos, and other stirring incidents, make up a narrative at once various, exciting and instructive. *The War Tiger* describes the wonderful adventure of the Young Sea Chief and his lad Chow during the Conquest of China. Quite as interesting as the former volume this has the advantage of being a historical subject, and gives a succession of exciting and instructive pictures of war and adventure. Few books intended for the approaching holiday season are as worthy of notice as the three we have named, and we commend them to all the parents in search of good books for good boys. The volumes are sold separately. Price of each 75 cents.

School History of the United States. By Mrs. Emma Willard.
Astronomy and Astronomical Geography, with the Use of the Globes. By the same author.

Two of the valuable text-books from the press of A. S. Barnes & Burr, New York, now so well known throughout the Union for their National Series of Standard School Books. The first is a new and enlarged edition of Mrs. Willard's popular abridged History of the United States, brought down to the present year and revised and corrected. The various important occurrences of the last few years, never before included in a work of this kind, are all here presented, and add greatly to the value of the work. We need hardly more than refer to so well-known a school-book as this, and the fact of its re-issue with such valuable amendments as we have named, to secure for it the attention of all in need of a work of the kind, whether for school or family instruction. Possibly in the same limited space so much information concerning the history of this country was never before placed before the young student.

The other volume is by the same favorite authoress and practical teacher. With the same clearness and condensation remarked of her history, the fair author presents us in this volume with a full account of the celestial bodies, the advancement of astronomical knowledge in the world, and every thing that properly belongs to the science. There are numerous well executed cuts and diagrams in the volume, which is handsomely printed and strongly bound, and admirably adapted for a text-book in our schools and academies. Any work on education from the pen of Emma Willard is deserving the most attentive consideration. Price of each book 75 cents.

Odd People. A Book of popular Ethnology for Boys. By Captain Mayne Reid. Illustrated. Boston, Ticknor & Fields.

Of all the writers who have engaged in the service of entertaining and instructing youth through the medium of romance and lively stories of adventure, the most captivating is the gallant Captain who is the author of this book. Already his works written with this special aim form quite a library of themselves, and so long has he been at his task that those juveniles who read with delight his earlier narratives have quite got out of the incipient stages of the human condition, all the better and wiser let us hope for the Captain's instructions. The present volume is a worthy companion to the Bush Boys, the Desert Home, The Forest Exiles and the other spirited narratives from the Captain's pen. It does not chronicle cases of individual eccentricity, as the reader might suppose from the title; but in a lively and entertaining style gives us the histories of all the singular nations on the earth, the Hottentots, Esquimaux, Amazonians, Turcomans, etc. A lively and dashing style is given to these sketches so that while imparting instruction they amuse and delight the young reader. A number of striking illustrations also increase the interest of the volume. Few books of the season will be more in demand from now until the holidays than *Odd People*. 1 vol., 24 mo., 75 cents.

Legends of the Madonna. By Mrs. Jameson. With fine Steel Portrait, and a sketch of her life. Boston, Ticknor & Fields.

This is one of the delightful art writings of Mrs. Jameson which our eminent Boston firm are issuing in their dainty blue and gold dress. We can hardly err in saying that much of the pupularity of "blue and gold" is owing to these very books by this lamented lady introduced so happily by the publishers into the series. The Legends of the Madonna is one of the best of Mrs. Jameson's writings. It traces the personifications of the Mother of the Saviour as represented in the Fine Arts, explaining the symbolical forms in which the old masters were accustomed to clothe their ideas, indicating the purity and beauty of their conceptions. This volume, with three others on kindred subjects, embracing the Monastic Orders, Sacred and Legendary Art, and the History of Our Lord, was the crowning work of a life of the most devoted literary labor. On these four books, tracing the progress of Christian art through its various phases, Mrs. Jameson was content to rest her fame.—She had barely completed the last, and was revising the whole series for the press of Ticknor & Fields, when death arrested her hand. We are glad to see this, as the first volume of the four, added to the requisite "blue and gold series," and shall be surprised if it do not have an immense circulation. For a book of nearly 500 pages, exquisitely got up, and finished with such dainty binding and with gilt edges, the price, 75 cents, is astonishingly small.

The Moral History of Women. Translated from French of Ernest Legouve, by Dr. J. W. Palmer, author of "Up and Down the Irrawaddie," etc. New York, Rudd & Carleton.

This work is a finished and well studied essay upon a difficult and hazardous subject. The various relations of the sex to society and the household, in childhood, youth, and maternity, are delicately considered by one who would promote her usefulness and her happiness. The vexed question of Woman's Rights is incidentally pursued in the discussion, and a calm and dispassionate consideration of her especial sphere eloquently and forcibly unfolded. Much good can be accomplished by the dissemination of a work like this written with candor, cleverness and judgment, and occupying a middle ground in that hot controversy which would masculinize woman and unfit her for all social companionship, on the one hand, and virtually and legally ignore her existence on the other. As for this individual work we place it far in advance of the famed treatise on "Love" and "Woman" by another Frenchman, Michelet. 1 volume, duodecimo. Price $1.00.

Note.—During the great Book season, or from now until the New Year, Mr. Holloway will purchase and mail free of postage to any address, any of the works named in these notes from "Among the Books," upon receipt of price in stamps. Address J. Starr Holloway, Philadelphia.

The New York *Herald*, in noticing the danger of disunion and suggesting the remedy says:

The immediate object which all men should strive for, both North and South, is a Convention of the States, to take into consideration existing evils and dangers, and to combine and propose to the whole people the necessary remedies.

Our Homes.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

A PERFECT WIFE.

Edmund Burke, the orator, was a man of parts, and his *beau ideal* of a perfect wife is worthy of consideration by our fair friends. Here it is:

A perfect wife is handsome, but it is not a beauty arising from complexion, or from shape. She has all three in high degree but it is not by these that she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just rouses your attention at first sight, it grows upon you every moment, and you wonder that it did not more than raise attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority but by virture. Her stature is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of every one. She has the firmness that does not exclude delicacy, all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage you must come close to hear it. To describe her body describe her mind, one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matter it exerts itself upon, but the goodness of the choice she makes. Her politeness flows rather from a natural disposition to oblige than any rules on that subject and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding and those who do not.

SPONGE CAKE.

One pound fine sugar, half a pound of flour, eight eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of rose-brandy or one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Beat to a high froth the whites of the eggs, beat together the flour, sugar, and yolks of the eggs, until the mass is smooth and light, and then beat the whole together. Bake the mixture an inch deep, in a square tin lined with buttered white paper, in slow oven.

HARRISONS CAKE.

Two well-beaten eggs, half a pound of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, half a teacupful of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, a small teaspoonful of salt half a nutmeg, and flour to make smooth batter; beat till bubbles rise, and bake in buttered pans in a quick oven and cut in squares to service.

GINGER NUTS.

Work half a pound of butter into three and a half pounds of flour; add one and a half pints of molasses, half a pound of sugar, half a nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ground ginger, one teaspoonful of saleratus; roll it thin, and cut in small cakes, and bake rapidly fifteen minutes.

CREAM CAKE.

Put half a pint of rich cream, and half a pint of boiling water over the fire; and, as soon as they begin to boil, stir in one pound of flour, and when cool, add nine eggs well beaten, and bake well.

COMMON CUP CAKE.

One teacupful of butter, two teacupfuls of sugar, four teacupfuls of flour, one teacupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, or a wineglass of brandy, and half a nutmeg; beat well and put the mixture into two quart-basins, half in each, and bake them forty minutes in a quick oven. The basins should be lined with white paper.

DOVER CAKE.

Half a pound of butter beat to a cream, one pound of fine white sugar, four well-beaten eggs, half a pint of milk, one wineglassful of brandy, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, and flour to make it as thick as pound cake mixture; beat all together, thoroughly. Bake in tin pans lined with buttered paper: an inch deep in square pans, and bake thirty minutes; or an inch and a half in round pans, and bake forty-five minutes, in either case, in a quick oven. Add currants, raisins, and citron, to this cake, and it will improve for months.

He who acquires riches without labor, generally lavishes them without care. Frugality is as closely connected with industry as idleness is with vice.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Love's Last Grief.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Now, fare-thee-well, my own beloved,
Death's stamp is on thy brow;
His hand is plucking from thy cheeks,
The blooming roses now.
Ah! bitter is the pang
Dark fate has left for me,
To know that soon the grave will hide
Thy loving form from me

Ah! little thought this heart of mine,
In pleasure's golden hours,
That they so soon would fade away,
Like summer's fragile flowers!
And as I press'd thy velvet cheeks,
And calm'd thy loving fears,
I little thought that I so soon
Should be in grief and tears.

But, ah! too soon the spoiler came
And marked thee for his prey,
And where he touch'd his icy hand,
Soon faded to decay.
Thou wert too pure and beautiful
Within this world to dwell,
And angels now have welcom'd thee,
Their anthems loud to swell.

Oh! when they told this throbbing heart,
That thou, alas! had died,
I cursed the cold formality
Which kept me from thy side;
And then I flew on love's own wings
And by thy bedside prayed,
And wept to think that they refused
To let me give thee aid.

And as I stood convulsed in grief,
I wildly o'er thee bent,
And prayed and wept, and wept and prayed,
Until my breath was spent.
And as I saw thee robed in white,
With awe I held my breath;
My God! my God! I would have died
To woo thee back from death.

But, fare-thee-well, my own beloved,
I know that thou art blest,
No earthly woe, no dream of pain,
Shall haunt thy peaceful breast.
Thou hast but fled to realms of bliss,
A mansion to prepare,
Where I shall join thee, dearest one,
Thy endless joys to share.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Maiden's Mystery.

BY MISS LOUISA M. BOUKNIGHT.

CHAPTER IV.

What is this secret that I must not know?
What is this sorrow that I may not share?
Wherefore this sacrifice, that fills with woe
Two faithful hearts—and rends them with despair?

When Gerald left her he loved that night, and slowly wended his way towards his home, his heart was burning with the intensity of his despair. To give Olive up to a man like Godine—a coarse, brutal, uneducated fellow—was a sacrifice too horrible to contemplate. He thrilled with agony at the thought. Suddenly, Gerald found a resolve to beard this savage in his den, and learn from him, if possible, the cause of this unnatural sacrifice. Acting on his resolution, the young man turned his steps down a by-road that led to the mountain, on the side of which was the hermit's rude hut. Fifteen minutes' walk brought him to the spot It was the ruin of what had once been a snug cottage, in which Godine now dwelt, the shingles had fallen off in several places and the shutters of the windows hung broken from their hinges. Deep green vines of glistening ivy clambered all around and over the hut, hiding the decaying timbers, and giving a picturesque air to the ruin.

Gerald knocked sharply at the door, and the hoarse bark of a hound answered from within. In a moment more, a man's voice demanded who was there. The young man made no reply, and after a minute's hesitation, the door was slowly opened by the hermit himself, who glared at the intruder in a defiant manner, while the dog, a black greyhound, seemed ready to spring at his throat.

"Why do you come here, young man, at this hour? What do you want of me?" asked Godine, with a scowl.

"I came to ask a question of you. Let me come in."

"Ask your question where you stand. I want no visitors. I am an enemy to all mankind."

"And of womankind, too, I presume," said Gerald meaningly.

The scowl grew deeper upon the hermit's countenance.

"Ask your question, whatever it is—and begone!" he retorted fiercely.

"Well, then," returned the young man calmly, "I wish to ask you, if you are determined on making the life of an innocent young girl wretched by obliging her to marry you?"

"What is it to you, young man? What right have you to interfere?"

"The right of a friend—the right of a man who would see beauty and innocence saved from a fate worse than death. And *I'll save her*, if it is in my power!"

"Vain stripling! I laugh at you! Go! you are powerless to keep her from me. She's mine by a sacred promise—the *price of a life* gave her to me. Go! you but waste words with me—I want you not!"

And thus speaking, Godine abruptly closed the door between himself and his unwelcome visitor. Gerald, sick at heart, could but turn away and wend his steps towards his home, where sleep did not come to him for a moment all the livelong night.

We do not believe in ghosts or spiritual manifestations, and therefore think that Olive's midnight visitation of the spirit of her mother, was a mere chimera of the brain, haunted as it was by one continual thought. Be that as it may, on the eve of her eighteenth birthday, the spirit of her departed parent again seemed to hold communion with her. What she said Olive did not reveal.

Olive's natal morn awoke bright and beautiful, but the young girl could not appreciate its loveliness. It was, to her, the gloomiest of her life, and yet, tears no longer filled her eyes—the calmness of despair had settled upon her soul.

The morning was not far gone when Gerald presented himself at the dwelling of Dr. D'Orsay, who was absent that day, having been sent for very early, the distance he had to travel being so great that he could not possibly return before night. Little did the fond father dream that perchance on his return, no daughter's kiss would greet him, no daughter's fond arms would encircle him—that his quiet, happy home would have become a desolation. But we will not anticipate.

In spite of Olive's entreaties, that he would leave her to her fate, Gerald insisted on remaining with her that eventful day, inwardly determined to prevent, if possible, the threatened doom.

The lovers said but little to each other, as the hours passed all too quickly to them—both being overwhelmed by gloomy thoughts, and each starting nervously at the slightest sound outside the dwelling.

The day drew to a close, however; and the sun was beginning to disappear behind the distant mountains; but as yet, no dreaded bridegroom made his appearance. Stay! the garden gate is hastily thrown open—a rapid footstep grates on the pebbled walk—Olive covers her face with her hands and shudders violently—Gerald starts and looks quietly from the casement. 'Tis only a boy! a boy bringing a note. The next minute Olive held it in her trembling hand and read as follows:

"Olive D'Orsay, I cannot go to you—I cannot marry you! Fate wills it otherwise—*I am dying*. Come to me immediately and hear my last words. SYLVANUS GODINE."

Gerald glanced over the lines ere they dropped from the nerveless hand of the half fainting girl, and clasping her fervently to his breast, he exclaimed with joy-filled eyes, "My own! my own at last! Heaven, I thank thee!"

Olive released herself from his embrace. "I must go, Gerald. I feel it a duty. Come!"

Wrapping a shawl around her, the young girl left the cottage, leaning on the arm of her lover. In less than half an hour, the pair had reached the ivy covered ruin on the side of the mountain, and stood silently in the small dark chamber of the dying hermit.

Dying, did we say? They approached the rude couch—they bent their gaze on the form stretched thereon—no movement was made—no voice broke upon the stillness—"old Syl, the Hermit," was *dead*.

Olive grew very pale as she stood trembling beside the remains of him, she had so feared, would have been her husband, and Gerald was silent from a feeling of respect for the dead. A few minutes of unbroken silence; and then Olive, in a low whisper, observed that Godine might have left some writing for her perusal which would explain the mystery that still hung over the past life of one who had such a powerful influence over Olive's mother. Gerald looked around him, and observed for the first time, an old escritoire in a dark corner, which was covered with moth-eaten books and old newspapers. Opening the drawers, one by one, he at last found, among much miscellaneous matter, a small package addressed to Olive D'Orsay. This, Gerald handed in silence to his companion, and with a parting look upon the deceased, closed the door upon him until assistance could be procured to perform the last duties which he would require upon earth.

They then returned to Olive's home, wondering at the suddenness of the hermit's decease, and not knowing what to attribute it to.

"It is the hand of God," said Gerald, "who doeth all things well!"

That night the remains of the dead were decently laid out by the persons sent by Gerald to perform that office—and on the morning following, they were quietly and respectably interred in the village graveyard, the last rites being performed by the village pastor, amid a crowd of persons, old and young, among whom were Gerald and Doctor D'Orsay.

CHAPTER V.

A youth, proud, gallant, brave and free,
Doomed to a death on "gallows tree;"
Saved by an infant, who must take
A doom as dreadful for his sake.

The packet in the hermit's escritoire, contained a history of that part of his life in which Olive was interested. In substance it was as follows:

On a voyage from Liverpool to the United States, many years before the date of our story, were Mrs. D'Orsay and her daughter, a child of ten years old. The lady had been on a visit to some English relatives and was returning to her home and her husband. There were but few other passengers on board and no children, so that the voyage would have been very monotonous to the little girl, had it not been for the attentions of one of the sailors, a mere youth of fourteen, as handsome, gallant and noble hearted a fellow as ever trod a deck. He seemed to have taken a brotherly interest in Olive, and delighted her by the droll stories he would account when seated by her side on deck when the weather was fair and he had a short respite from duty. In short, he made himself so necessary to her that she felt unhappy when out of his sight; and Mrs. D'Orsay too had become deeply interested in the youth. She learned from him his former history. He was an American, he told her, and left his home and his widowed mother because he was poor and must endeavor to gain a support. He had shipped on the Ocean Belle at New York; the Captain though a harsh and severe master, paid good wages, and the youth was enabled to send a comfortable sum monthly to his aged parent.

"It was a hard life," he said, "but then he was contented, and now quite happy in being able to make the days pass more agreeably to the little Olive."

Mrs. D'Orsay thanked him in a grateful manner, while she felt a regret that so noble a youth should be doomed to the life of a sailor.

Captain Godine was a large brutal looking man, and his looks were but the reflex of his character. He was at heart tyrannical and cruel in the extreme—and for trifling faults his sailors were severely and unjustly punished. To hear his blasphemous oaths terrified Mrs. D'Orsay and Olive, and they would make their escape to their cabin whenever the Captain was in one of his rages.

One day a sailar having been struck by Godine for some mistake or omission in his duty, rushed angrily across the deck and came in contact with the young sailor before mentioned. The latter had been cutting a rope and held in his hand a sharp bladed knife.—Through some fatality, as the other jostled him, or rather fell against him, the knife penetrated his side, and staggering back with an oath, the sailor cried, "you have killed me!"

The horror of the poor boy I cannot portray. Let us pass it over. When they raised the fallen man it was found that he had fainted.—He was borne to his hammock, and after lingering in great agony all night, he died. Although the Captain well knew that his death was purely accidental, he doomed the unfortunate youth to be strung up to the yard arm without the benefit of judge or jury.

Preparations for the immediate execution were made, in spite of the entreaties of both passengers and crew. Mrs. D'Orsay had successfully kept the knowledge of what was going on from Olive—and shutting her up in their cabin, she went on deck to make a last appeal to the insatiate Captain.

The victim stood with the rope around his neck, pale as the dead man who was laid out wrapped in a sail on the deck. He turned his eyes sadly and imploringly on Mrs. D'Orsay, who was almost as pale as himself.

"Captain," she said, laying her hand on the arm of the stern ruffian, "think better of this—and spare him. Remember, he has a mother who loves him and waits his return. Can nothing move you? You *know* that he has done no murder. Spare him, I beseech you! If not, you seem to forget that the laws of the land may reach you for this most unjust deed!"

"Ha! ha! what care I for the laws of the *land?* My province is the *sea*—and I am monarch here. He must die. I like to see a man hung—and it is an uncommon occurrence on board the Ocean Belle. Is it not, my men?"

And he looked around savagely upon the group of gloomy browed sailors, who knew it was as much as their lives were worth to speak a word in favor of their unhappy mess-mate.

"Captain," again appealed Mrs. D'Orsay's gentle voice, "have you a mother—a sister—a wife——"

He started. "No! neither! why do you ask?" Then absently repeated her words: "mother—sister—*wife*." Some thought seemed to strike him. "Why do you wish so earnestly to save that boy's life?" he inquired.

"Because I know he dies an undeserved and unjust death. Man! if you do this unnatural deed, remember your punishment will come hereafter! Once more I entreat you on my knees to spare his young life!"

Captain Godine smiled a grim smile as he looked upon the pale, slight woman on her knees at his feet, her hands clasped and tears dropping from her appealing eyes.

"Woman," he said, after some moments thought, "since you, as well as everybody else on board my ship, seem so desirous of saving that boy from the gallows, I will grant your request upon one condition. You have a lovely daughter—promise to give her to me for my wife when she has attained her eighteenth year."

"Oh, no! no! no! anything but that!" cried the mother, starting to her feet and looking wildly around her.

"Be it so! Boatswain, do your duty!"

The next moment the young sailor would have been launched into eternity, had not a scream from Mrs. D'Orsay arrested the hand of the hangman.

"Stop! I agree to your proposition!" she cried, "I promise you my daughter—only save his life!"

And so the youth escaped

His gratitude knew no bounds. He devoted himself, to Mrs. D'Orsay and her daughter, the rest of the voyage, if possible, more faithfully than ever, and when they parted on arriving at their destination, the youth promised to visit them in their home as soon as he had an opportunity. Years passed, however, before he met Olive again, her mother being dead at that time—and then it was but a short interview—he being obliged to go to sea again—and the young girl never heard of him after.

About a year before Mrs. D'Orsay's death, Godine came into the neighborhood and hired the ruinous dwelling on the mountain side where, for years, after, he lived the life of a recluse. In spite of his apparent poverty, a will was found enclosed in the aforesaid packet, leaving to Olive a small chest of gold coins, which was found in the chamber of the hermit by Gerald some days after the burial.

Olive's father had never been aware of the mysterious influence Sylvanus Godine had held over his lamented wife, and much less of the unhappy fate his daughter had so narrowly escaped; and of these things, Olive meant to keep him always in ignorance, and did do so, in fact; so, that after the lapse of many happy years, the good doctor departed to the land of spirits without once suspecting her secret.

As the reader may easily imagine, Olive and Gerald were happily united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and lived a long and happy life together. Children grew around them and were brought up to become a comfort and a blessing to their parents. And so we leave them.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Drunkard's Wife.

BY HARRY HOYD.

She is fading, slowly fading,
Crushed and broken is her heart,
And her spirit, sad and weary,
Soon with this world will part,
All the hopes of youth are blighted,
All her brightest dreams have fled—
Soon her name will be forgotten
When she's number'd 'mong the dead.

He, the one she loved, may worshipped,
Who should protect her feeble form
From the cares and ills of life,
And from sorrow's threat'ning storm—
He, alas! has fallen, fallen!
Tempted by the sparkling wine,
And he joins the noisy revel
Where the glasses clink and chime.

While she long, so long neglected,
Waits to hear the angels call—
Waits to hear the welcome summons
To leave the world, her love, her all.
The hour of midnight long had past,
The drunkard sought his home—
Alas! he found his wife a corpse—
He in the world alone.

A View of the Dark Future.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, a Republican paper, which immediately succeeding the election was foremost among those taunting and insulting the Southern disunion sentiment, has, now that dissolution stares it in the face, drawn the following picture of the result:

We know that secession is not a peaceful remedy. We know that it cannot be allowed. But it is a mistake to suppose that wise statesmen have ever looked to coercion of a sovereign State with any other feeling than that it was the very extremest resort, not to be thought of until everything else within human compass had been tried. It is a mistake to suppose that even Jackson resorted to mere threatening and naked force in 1832. His proclamation is full of the kindliest appeal to everything magnanimous and patriotic in an American heart. It depicts in tones that are almost tender in their manly earnestness, the consequences of disunion, and it is well known that measures were taken by Gen. Cass and others at that time to secure the good offices of Virginia to prevent ulterior measures. We need hardly call the attention of the Eastern States to the grand utterance of their great orator, who prayed with deep pathos that Providence might hide from his eyes "the broken and dishonored fragments of the once glorious Union," and who, with a heart stirred to its mighty depths, gave forth that utterance which is written upon the American firmament in letters of living light, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable!"

No tongue can describe, no imagination can conceive the horrors of a civil war in America among this Anglo-Saxon race. Conceive only that we exasperate each other until a federal army marches against South Carolina. Georgia has voted a million of dollars for defence. Alabama marches to sustain her sister States. A hundred thousand Southern men as brave as we, men whose fathers fought at Eutaw Springs and Guilford Courthouse, who retreated with Greene and stormed the redoubts at Yorktown side by side with our Pennsylvania line, now stand in deadly opposition to the federal troops. And suppose that Mississippi and Tennessee and Kentucky at last, and Virginia, cry out that though opposed to secession they will not see their Southern brethren trampled under our feet. And so millions of men of American ancestry, of equal courage, the picked legions of mankind, the elect of the world, the last hope of bleeding liberty, madden each other and tear and rend each other, until this beautiful and glorious land swims in blood. We tell our thoughtless, sneering Republican friends that there has been nothing like that yet on earth. If they have ever shuddered over the siege of Jerusalem, chiefly because for the first time in the history of mankind the uttermost courage was in vain, then let them know that the mightiest curse of even Omnipotence would be a civil war, a war *to* the death, between the Northern and Southern States of this Union. There is not an element of greatness or of glory in this nation that would not come in to swell the mortal terror and fearfulness of that fratricidal conflict.

The Republican party is in power. Mr. Lincoln is not elected by close votes or doubtful calculations. The great States of the North have poured forth their myriads of votes for him. There is no mistaking the demonstration. But by the very grandeur of their triumph are the Republicans urged to generosity and courtesy towards the South. They are a routed minority. They are exasperated. They are growing desperate. Their backs are to the wall. Their hereditary courage is roused.—They must not be made reckless. We do not *mean* to encroach upon their rights. Why not say so, frankly and cordially? We *mean* to observe every jot and title of the Constitution. Why not, in the spirit that belongs to a great people, assure them of it? We are victorious. Why press on with a *Væ victis* only worthy of barbarians? To create strife and disunion is to fulfil the prophecy of the worst enemies of the Republican party; it is to gladden the hearts of the enemies of freedom in every clime. Whatever was our duty before the election, it is surely our duty now to secure for Mr. Lincoln a peaceful and successful administration. It is time that the asperities of the campaign had passed away. The great are generous. Let the entire North speak words of friend-ship and kindness to the South, and instead of mourning a lost Pleiad, our constellation shall ultimately become a whole galaxy of glory.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

GENIUS.

BY ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

Inscribed to my friend P. D. Jones, the Sculptor.

Where e're there is a life to be kindled by love,
Wherever a soul to inspire,
Strike this key-note of love that trembles above
Night's silver-tongued voices of fire.

John E. Walker.

Genius is power. The power that grasps in the universe, that dives out beyond space and grapples with the starry worlds of heaven. If genius achieves nothing shows us no results it is so much the less genius. The man who is constantly fearing a lion in his path is a coward. The man or woman whose excessive caution hold's them back from striking the anvil with earnest endeavor is poor and cowardly of purpose. The required step must be taken to reach the goal, though a precipice be the result. Work must be done, and the result left to God. The soul that is in earnest will not stop to count the cost. Circumstances can not control genius; it will wrestle with them; its power will bend and break them to its path.—This very audacity is divine.

Jesus of Nazareth did not ask the consent of the high Priests in the Temple when he drove out the "money changers" but impelled by inspiration he knotted the cords and drove them thence. Genius will find room for itself or it is none. Men and women, in all grades of life, do their utmost. If they do little, it is because they have no capacity to do more. I hear people tell about "unfortunate genius," tell of Poets who "never penned the inspiration;" of "Cromwells guiltless of their country's blood;" of "unappreciated talents," and "malignant stars," and other contradictory things. It is all nonsense. Where power exists it can not be suppressed any more than the Earthquake can be smothered. As well attempt to seal up the crater of Vesavius as to hide God's given power of the soul.

"You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make no noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven,"

as to hush the voice of genius.

There is no such thing as "unfortunate genius." If a man or woman is fit for a work, God appoints the field. He does more! He points to the earth with her mountains, oceans and cataracts, and says to man: *Be Great!* He points to the Eternal dome of heaven, and its blazing worlds, and says: Round out thy life with beauty. He points to the myriads of down-trodden, suffering men and women, and says: Work with me for the redemption of these my children. He lures, and incites, and thrusts greatness upon men, and they will not take the gift.

Genius, on the contrary, loves toil, impediment and poverty; for from these it gains its strength to throw off the shadows and rear its proud head to immortality. Neglect is but the fiat to an undying future. To be popular is to be indorsed in the To-day, and forgotten in the To morrow. It is the mess of pottage that alienates the birthright. Genius that succumbes to misfortune, that allows itself to be blotted by the slime of s'anders and other serpents that infest society—is so much the less genius. The weak man or woman who stoops to whine over neglect, and poverty, and the snars of the world, gives the sign of their littleness. Genius is Power! The Eternal Power that can silence worlds with its voice, and battle to the death ten thousand snarling Hercules!

Then make way for this God-crowned spirit of Might, that was born in the Continuing City, but lives in lowly and down-trodden sou's. Fling out the banner! Its broad folds of sunshine will wave over turret and dome, and over the thunder of oceans on to old Eternity!

Fling it out, fling it out o'er the din of the world!
Make way for this banner of flame,
That streams from the mast-head of ages unfurled,
And inscribed by the deathless in name.
And thus through the years of eternity's flight,
This insignia of souls shall prevail,
The centre of glory, true focus of light;
O! Genius! proud Genius, all hail!

TART.

A large hardware house in this city received yesterday an invoice from a manufacturing establishment at the North, to which were added the following words:—"Abe Lincoln is our President. We hope he will please you as well as he does us." The invoice was returned with this reply: "Neither your President nor your goods p'ease us. They will be reshipped on their arrival."—*N. O. Delta.*

A Newcastle blacksmith recently made out a bill against one of his customers for steeling two mattocks; but the son of Vulcan, who had been more used to wielding a sledge-hammer than studying Dr. Kenrick, wrote out the item in the following manner: "To stealing 2 mad ducks two shillings."

Whats it that which can be right but never wrong? An angle.

When an actor "brings down the house," where does he take it to?

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

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The Electoral College.

The Electors of President and Vice President, met on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Capitols of their respective States.

If any vacancies are found to exist, they will be filled by ballot. They then proceed to vote by ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States. They must then make copies of the statement of the vote for President and Vice-President, which must be signed by all the Electors voting—one to be sent to the President of the United States by a messenger, one to be transmitted to the same person by mail, and one to be placed in the hands of the Judge of the United States District Court for the District.

Governor of South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina has met in regular session, and the Governor in his Message takes a more positive and uncompromising position for secession than in his former message to the called session. He says it is now too late to counsel together upon the probabilities of secession, the state is fully committed, and to even receive and consider a proposition to remain in the Union would be an exhibition of cowardice and a disgrace to the State.

For mail facilities, he proposes the employment of Adams Express, for the present. Upon the point of treason, he advices that the Legislature defines what constitutes it, and to define a resistence of the government of South Carolina, as an independent sovereignty, by any of her citizens, to be considered treason and punished as such. He concludes by saying: "We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be filled with ashes, tears, and blood,' but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God, and a consciousness that any thing is preferable to dishonor and degration."

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday, the 29th ult., was duly observed as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving. Both congregations of this place assembled in the Presbyterian church, where the able pastor, Rev. J. H. Smith, preached a very appropriate sermon.

Frank I. Wilson, Esq. has issued a prospectus for the publication of a new paper at Raleigh, to be called the Ad Valorem Banner. A peculiar feature in the paper is to be its literary caste. Terms $2 a year The first number to be issued early in January.

The State Journal is a new paper, Weekly and Semi-Weekly, published in Raleigh by John Spelman, State Printer. The first numbers have appeared. The State Journal takes the place of the Press.

Public Meeting.

In view of the important and exciting questions which are now agitating the public, and in view of the impending dangers which threaten the disruption of our Government, and the destruction of that happiness and prosperity which we have so long enjoyed as a Nation, it is right and proper, and a due regard to our safety demands that the people of North Carolina should assemble themselves together, to consult upon the present state of affairs; Notice is therefore given, that the citizens of Guilford, irrespective of parties, will meet together at the court-house in the town of Greensborough, at 1 o'clolck on Friday the 7th day of December, in order to consult and advise together, as to what is the best and most prudent course for them to pursue in the present crisis It is hoped that the meeting will be largely attended.

MANY CITIZENS.

Dec. 3, 1860.

WILL CASE DECIDED.

In the Circuit Court of Clarke county, Va, last week, the will case of Littleton's heirs vs. Littleton's executors, which has been in litigation for several years, was decided. The amount involved was some $10,000 worth of negroes and land, and the plaintiffs succeeded in revoking the will which emancipated the negroes.

Movements in the South.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Milledgeville, Nov. 29.—Mr. Melony, of Clarke, introduced a bill in the House to-day providing for prohibiting the levying of executions issued from Unitdd States Courts, on the property of citizens of Georgia, prior to December, 1861, declaring void all such processes.

The Bank bill passed the Senate this forenoon over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 95 to 13, and the House by a vote of 108 to 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Columbia, Nov. 29.—The House appointed a Committee on Postal Affairs, and passed a resolution directing the Military Committee to consider the best method of fortifying the exposed portion of the coast of South Carolina. A petition was received praying a suspension of the laws for the collection of debts.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS, &c.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—The Mercury of this morning urges all South Carolinians in the Army and Navy to return home.

Advices from Florida say that in many portions of that State the secession flag is flying; and that the secession feeling largely predominates.

SECESSION DEMONSTRATION.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 30.—A grand secession demonstration takes place here this afternoon. A flag, bearing the arms of South Carolina and Georgia, has been suspended across the Savannah river, with music and salutes. A large attendance is expected.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Augusta, Nov. 30, P. M.—The demonstration this afternoon was a grand affair. The flag suspended over the river was cheered, guns were fired, and great enthusiasm prevailed. No national airs were played nothing but the Marseilaise and polkas.

THE MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia having passed the Convention bill, Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation in conformity with the requirements of the act, ordering an election for delegates to said Convention, and requiring of those elected to meet at the Capitol on the 16th of January, 1861, to consider the mode, measure, and time of resistance.

Tallahasse, Fla., November. 29.—The Legislature of Florida has unanimously passed a bill providing for a Convention to meet on the 3d January, 1861.

A LADY ON SECESSION.

"A Daughter of Georgia" addressed the ladies of Savannah, through the columns of the News, of that city. She says:

"Which one of us would not urge a brother on in the good cause; which mother would not herself put the Minnie rifle in the hand of the tardy son, and bid him go for his country; which wife would not stay alone and unprotected rather than her husband should not be at his post—and that the bloody battle field.

"And now I lay a plan before you which will be for you to think of. Suppose the young ladies of Savannah, and of every other city in Georgia, were to form societies in which they must pledge themselves to give all in their power to the buying of arms. That they are to buy nothing that comes from any one of the Nothern States. That if war should come, they will attend to the wounded and all other duties that may fall to woman in times of trouble, and that they will wear a badge of some kind as long as there is any danger."

Reports from Washington.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK ON THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Washington, Nov. 25.—In the opinion of the Attorney General, called for by President Buchanan on the questions of law arising out of apprehended difficulties between the North and the South, Judge Black not only discusses the important question of the constitutional right of a State to secede, but several other questions which are involved, such as the collection of revenue and whether ports of entry can be changed or removed to other points; and in the event of the resignation of the federal officers, the Collectors, Judges, Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., and if no one in the State or States could be found willing to accept the positions, what policy should be adopted, or whether the Constitution makes any provision in such an emergency. In fact all the questions which may arise in all their various aspects are understood to be touched upon. He holds, it is said, in the first instance, that a State has not the constitutional right to secede. If such is the opinion of the law officer of the government it will have great weight and influence with the people of the South.

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Steps have already been taken to have a meeting of all the Southern Senators and Representatives immediately after the convening of Congress, with a view of conferring together. It is said that all the members from the South that are here will be invited. Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia; Pearce, of Maryland; Bayard and Salisbury, of Delaware, and Green and Polk, of Missouri, favor this move.

A leading citizen of Charleston, writing to a functionary of the government, says the administration, or rather the course President Buchanan will pursue or indicate in his message, will have great influence with South Carolina.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

One of the strongest advocates of Union in Washington is Mr. Carlisle, the great lawyer. He announces his determination to stand by it at all hazards, although indulging in gloomy anticipations.

Hon. George E. Badger, who is expected in Washington in a few days, has declared his intention to exert all his influence on the side of the Union.

RESIGNATIONS.

The President has determined to withhold action upon all resignations of Federal officers in South Carolina until further developments are made. After that State passes her ordinance of secession, some of the incumbents will refuse to perform their official functions, whether the President accepts their resignations or not.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Breckinridge is expected here this week, and will have full opportunity of understanding the President's policy in his Message, and of deciding whether he will sustain it.

GEN. SCOTT WANTED AT WASHINGTON.

Among various reports sent from Washington is one that that President and Cabinet are very anxious for the presence of General Scott at the federal capital during the coming session of Congress, but that owning to sudden indisposition the General is compelled to decline the visit, and it has been so signified to Gov. Floyd.

WHAT THE STATES WERE BEFORE UNION.

Judge Story gives a graphic picture of what the States were before the adoption of the present Union, and what they would likely be again, if it should be dissolved.

"The most opposite commercial regulations existed in the different States; and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retaliatory legislation, from their jealousies and rivalries in commerce, agriculture, or in manufactures. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin. And as the evils grew more pressing, the resentments of States against each other, and the conciousness that their local interests were placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of disaffection, until it became obvious that that the dangers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent.

"But the evil did not rest here. Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our navigation and trade just such restrictions as they deemed best to their own interest and policy. All of them had a common interest to steal our trade and to enlarge their own. They did not fail to avail themselves, to the utmost, of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipping from all the benefits of their own commerce; and endeavored to secure, with a bold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effects of this system of operations, combined with our political weakness, were visible. Our navigation was ruined; our mechanics were in a state of inextricable poverty; our agriculture was withered; and the little money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants: and a state of alarming embarrassment, in that most difficult and delicate of all relations—the relation of private debtors and creditors—threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the pressure of them was far less mischieveous than this slow but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry and all our credit."

INTENTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Several leading Republicans are now here, and consultations have been held with several prominent Southern men as to the best remedy, if any, for the dangers which threaten the country. One proposition which seemed to meet with favor among the Republicans, was that Mr Lincoln should disarm secession on account of his election, by announcing his cabinet so soon as the electoral vote is cast. It is suggested that this would furnish the conservative men of the South with an effective weapon for the Union, provided the list included three men from the South who command the confidence of the whole country—for instance, such men as Scott of Virginia, Graham, of North Carolina, and Sharkie, of Mississippi. It is believed that Mr Lincoln will be perfectly willing to do this, though unusual, it would pour oil on the troubled waters.

It is also said that an influential member of the Republican party will offer resolutions in Congress, declaring the rights of the several States in terms which must be satisfactory to every Union loving man in the South with the emphatic declaration that this bill of rights the Republican party is willing to embody in the Constitution.

It is certain that the Republican party, so far as it is represented by those who have arrived in Washington, is entirely willing, not only to do full justice to the South, but to give every constitutional guarantee to the same.—*New York Times.*

ELECTED PROFESSOR.

Lieut. Henry M. Robert, of the corps of engineers of the United States army, has been elected professor of Engineering and Drawing in the North Carolina Military Institute.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on the 14th ult., Mr. William H. Dial and Miss R. Maggie Upchurch, daughter of W. C. Upchurch Esq., all of Raleigh.

In Anson, on the 8th ult., Capt. Henry S. Trawick and Miss Francis C., youngest daughter of John Redfern, Esq., all of Anson.

In Charlotte, on the 20th ult., Mr. S. F. Houston and Miss Sallie P. McGilvray.

In Dallas, on the 20th ult., Dr. William Shore and Miss E. E. Stowe, daughter of the late Larkin Stowe, Esq.

DIED.

In Guilford county, on 23rd ult., Rev. William J. Ogburn, in his 40th year, leaving a devoted wife and three little boys to mourn their loss. He had long been a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church and beloved by all who knew him.

In Granville county, on the 11th ult., Joseph T. Lanehin, in the 53rd year of his age.

In Madison county, Miss., on the 12th ult., Dr. C. Williams, formerly of Granville county, N. C. Aged 68 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ult., Dr. George W. Campbell, aged 35 years.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Ode.

Dec. 6.

Bacon 12@13c, beef 5@6c, beeswax 25c, butter 15c, coffee 18@20c, candles, tallow 2@@25c, adamantine 25@30c, sperm 40@45c; corn 90c, meal 100c, chickens 10@15c, eggs 8c, feathers 40c flour $5@6, flaxseed 100c; hides, green 6c, dried 12c; hay 4c, lard 12½@13c, molasses 40c, nails 5½@6½, oats 40@50c, peas, yellow 90c, white $1; pork $8, rags 2½@, rice 7c, salt $2 25@2 50; sugar, brown 10@12½@, loaf 15c, crushed 15c, clarified 14c; tallow 12½@15c, wheat 1.60 1.10. Fruit—dried apples 3 cts. per lb; peaches, unpeeled 5@6 cts, pealed 9 cts.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reviewed weekly, by Rowland & Bros., Com. Merchants

Dec. 1.—Flour—Family 7.25, Extra 6.75, Superfine $4.25. Wheat—white 1.20@1.50; red 1.10@1.15.—Spirits Turpentine —— Rosin 1.20. Corn—white and mixed 67@65½ yellow 65. Bacon—shoulders 13, sides 14c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Dec. 3.—Turpentine—Virgin $1.60, yellow dip 2.00, hard 1.05 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine—Country 1.a.25, ₱ gal. for New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 80 ₱ bbl.; Tar—1.75 ₱ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Nov. 29.—Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales. Middlings 10½@11½c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Dec. 1.—Cotton active; sales 12@14½ cents. Flour—Southern 5@5.40. Wheat—Southern Red 1.14. Corn Mixed 69@70cts.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Dec. 1.—Wheat—New crop white 1.25@1.45; red 1.15 Corn—White and yellow 68@70.

PETERSBURG MARKET

Dec. 1.—Wheat—White 1.62@1.65c. Red 1.40. Cotton-mixed 11¾. Corn—67@70. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 6¾@7.00; extra 7.50@8.00, family 8.50@9.50. Tobacco: The breaks this week have been large for the season, lower grades of Leaf and unsound tobacco continue dull, and at very low prices.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Dec. 1.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at $11¾@31¾; Leaf, 4.½@5@8@10; Wheat—Red 1.35@1.40; white 1.60c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PALUDAL MIASM.—The Chemists have long been laboring to detect this subtle poison, and determine what it is. Doct. Ayer, of Lowell, has at length succeeded. He finds it to be an etherial exhalation of vegetable decay, which is evolved only in the presence and by the assistance of water. Its absorption through the lungs into the blood is the sole cause of the billiary derangements which result in the Intermittent Fevers, so afflicting and so prevalent in our climate. An antidote for this insidious venom, is one of the great desiderata in medicine, and the Doctor feels sure that he has found one which not only neutralizes but expels it completely from the system. It is put up in a convenient form, called "AGUE CURE," and furnished cheaper than other remedies for this complaint: which last fact is by no means an unimportant one in these times.—*Democrat, Wankesh, Ill.*

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro. oct. 15-2m

DR. J. BOYEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors, 78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by jun29 PORTER & GORRELL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIMES *has an increasing circulation throughout the South and Southwest, and is an excellent medium for advertising. A few select advertisements only will be admitted, at ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion. In favor of advertisements standing six or twelve months, a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made. Advertisers not specifying the number of insertions, the advertisements will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Special Notices will be charged 15 cents a line for first insertion, and 7½ cents for each subsequent insertion.*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—L. SCOTT & Co., N. Y. continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY—Conservative.
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Whig.
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—Free Church.
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Tory.

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news it is made by speculators and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of advance sheets from the British publisher gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 per an.
For any two of the four Reviews	5
For any three of the four Reviews	7
For all four of the Reviews	8
For Blackwood's Magazine	3
For Blackwood and one Review	5
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Three Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $20; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered *free of postage.* When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $24 per annum. dec. 1

☞ The Publishers of the TIMES will send any one of the above periodicals and the TIMES for $4.00, or all of them and the TIMES for $10.00.

SEVEN YEARS!—The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which they will receive—

1st. The large and superb steel engraving, 30x38 inches entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits.*"

2nd. One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "*The Cosmopolitan Art Journal.*"

3rd. Four admissions, during the season, to "*The Gallery of Paintings,* 548 Broadway, N. Y."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over *Five hundred beautiful Works of Art!* comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mustering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in fine line and stipple, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 35 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15 are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3.50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal,* pronounced the handsomest magazine in America. It contains Catalogue of Premiums, and, numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cts. per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin. Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A. 546 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by COLE & ALBRIGHT, Agents for Greensboro and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10 Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address, JUSTIN S. CRESSY, Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan. may19-6m

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

A Richmond paper says: The longest faces we have seen lately are worn by those who have given up their bets on the State election. We hear the most earnest declarations that they will never bet again—never. Speaking of the election, it was currently rumored yesterday that a close examination of the official returns (not including Wyoming and Webster counties) indicated the choice of nine electors for Bell and six for Breckinridge! This is accounted for by the fact that in some counties certain names on the Bell ticket were erased, and others substituted. If this turns out to be the actual result, it is a somewhat remarkable state of affairs.

NAVAL.

Norfolk, Nov. 18.—The U. S. steamer Brooklyn has arrived here from a cruise on the Central American coast. The Chiriqui Commission is on board. The Chiriqui expedition was entirely successful. The harbors on both sides are unequalled, with plenty of good coal. Lt. Morton has found what he thinks a practical pass through the Dorderillas for the location of a railroad.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Columbia, Nov. 27.—In consequence of a number of cases of small-pox having occurred in this city, the Legislature will probably adjourn to Charleston.

A resolution was offered to-day in the Legislature inquiring into the expediency of providing a coast police for the State.

A report was presented on raising supplies recommending negotiating a loan instead of taxing; and the issuing of bonds for small amounts, relying upon the patriotism of citizens to take them up.

The Comptroller General's report is interesting, giving the details of a system of land tax. He says that over 10,000,000 acres have been returned, valued at 20 cents per acre, agreeably to the law of 1815 when several of these millions were worth immense'y more. He advises an alteration of the law to increase the revenue.—The report objects to the system of banking prevailing in the State, but considers the institutions of the State as solvent as Nothern Banks. He advises, incidentally, the grant of the State House at Columbia as the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy.

The public debt in stock and bonds is $4,106,00. The aggregate receipts from taxes is near $600,000 per annum. The average tax on land is a fraction less than five cents per acre.

The Military Committee make a report recommending that in case of coercion, or an act indicating preparation to coerce, that the Governor call out the State forces to resist, and invite such aid as may be necessary from other States. The committee also advise the establisment of a Board of Ordinance, and the adoption of all other means deemed necessary.

Charleston, Nov. 28.—The South Carolina members will attend Congress.

Institute Hall, in this city, is to be tendered for the Convention.

The steamer Isabel left yesterday for Havana, but returned disabled.

Several candidates for the Convention repudiate the idea of any free State joining the Southern Confederacy.

Maj. Ben McCullough, the Texas Ranger, is in Columbia.

ABUNDANCE OF WILD FOWL.

It is said that the sounds, inlets, bays and rivers of Eastern North Carolina are alive with ducks, geese and swan, particularly the geese and swan. It is asserted by those who have passed their lives among the wild fowl hunters of North Carolina, that so many swans were never seen in one season before.

PROTESTANT CHURCH IN NAPLES.

A few days before Victor Emanuel entered Naples, the English community there sent a memorial to Garibaldi, praying him to grant them permission to purchase a site in that city for a Protestant church. Garibaldi's reply ran thus:

"Grateful for the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English the Dictator thinks that this is a very small return to make for so many services received from them in support of the noble cause of the Italians. Not only is permission granted to erect a church within the limits of the capital, to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept as a national gift, the small spot of ground required for the proposed project for which they desire to use it.

GARIBALDI."

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the standing committees of the Senate and House of Commons:

Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Pitchford, Worth, Whitaker, Wright, Carson, Shober, Henry and Logan.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Messrs. Winstead, Ramsey, Turner, Batchelor, Lane of Haywood, Newby, Patterson and Stanford.

Military—Messrs. Street, Walkup, Simpson, Hoke, Fagg, Meares, Simonton and Peebles.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Stubbs, Humphrey, Arendell, McCleese, Whitehurst, Williams of Pasquotank, Harrington and Autrey.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Burton, Watson, Grist, Perkins, Polk and Slade.

Library—Messrs. Outlaw, Hall, Taylor of Brunswick, Donnell, Cowles & Branch.

Finance—Messrs. Rogers, Thomas of Davidson, Winstead, Morehead, Shaw, Worth, Taylor of Nash, Harriss of Franklin, Person, Bridgers, Latham, Wooten, Mebane, Galloway, Harris and Pearson.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Bledsoe, Outlaw, Hall, Avery, Slaughter, Wright, Merriman, Batchelor, Hill and Shober.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Brown, Avery, Outlaw, Stowe, Barringer, Person, Hoke, Green of Franklin, Newby and Poindexter.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW GRANADA.

The revolution in New Granada has revived of late, and there is no immediate prospect of peace. Several engagements had occurred between the rival factions, without any important results.

Mr. Foster, formerly United States Consul to Carthagena, had been arrested and thrown into prison by the State authorities, for undertaking to go to Santa Marta without a passport. $5000 in money was taken from him, which had been placed in his hands with which to satisfy Custom house duties, both the State and Federal authorities claiming the money. One of the Carthagena publications says that the cargo of the American brigantine *Winthrop* has been "embargoed" by the Government authorities at Santa Marta, and two thirds of the cargo appropriated to the wants of the army, while the other third was sold to the people.

GOV. PACKER AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, received a letter singed by James Redpath, on behalf of several young men in Boston, requesting him to attend a convention in that city to devise measures to abolish slavery. Gov. P.'s reply is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT HARRISBURG
Nov 21, 1860.

Sir: In my opinion, the young men whose names are attached to the foregoing letter would better serve God and their country by *attending to their own business*. John Brown was *rightfully hanged* and his fate should be a *warning* to others having similar proclivities.

WM. F. PACKER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Minister Ward has advised this Government of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between China, France and England.

About half a million was received at the Treasury from customs last week.—Six millions of the ten million loan are paid in.

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President*.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*. Nov. 3—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure anyone of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
tf Greensboro, N. C.

DRUGS, &c.—PORTER & GORRELL are now receiving the largest stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., ever offered in this market. One of the firm has just returned from the Northern markets, where he has been for several weeks, selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the business. We specially invite the attention of physicians to our unusually heavy stock and splendid assortment. We feel confidant that we can fill their orders with such an excellent quality of Drugs and on such liberal terms as to give entire satisfaction. may3

HENRICO PILE LOTION—The only known sure remedy for the piles. For sale at the Drug Store. may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys, Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A.M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Exercises will be resumed on the 10th October, with a full Board of Instruction.

Tuition and Board per session of Twenty Weeks, $50,00
Music on Piano, 22,00
All the ornamental Branches at moderate rates. Latin and Greek Languages included in regular course. Tuition and Board payable in advance. Young ladies furnish their own towels. T. R. WALSH.
Sep. 15—2m. *President*.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE. THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.

There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C. Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Board, per session	70 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON,
may5-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL. HIGH POINT, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal*.
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, } *Assistants*.
Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Mrs. M. J. LANGDON, } *Music, &c.*
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }
Miss F. A. LANGDON, }

The fall session began August 6th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES PER SESSION—Board $40,00; Tuition $7,50, $10,00, $12,50, 15,00; Latin or French $5,00; Piano or Guitar, $20,00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session in advance, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They are not allowed to make accounts.

For further information address the Principal,
June 30—tf.

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School the readily preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.

Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. *Terms*—For *terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 2d, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months, including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $187. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25—tf Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board*.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Thursday 27th December, 1860, and the next session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure the accomplishments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society.

It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; for they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English, $12,50; Higher English, $15,00; Modern Languages, each, $7,50; Ancient Languages, each, $7,50; Music, $22,50; Painting in Oil, $20,00; Painting in water colors, $10,00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12,00; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $6,00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $60,00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McGILVRAY, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs Va.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 13th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition, ... $50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Preps. .....$20 00 to $30 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c., ...$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

jun7-1w B. CRAVEN.

THOUSANDS resort to the seaboard from all portions of the South. The Winters are mild and health-inspiring—none of the rigors of Northern and Mountainous climates. The Spring and Summer are proverbially delightful. The

ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL

Opens the Spring Session on the 16th of January, 1861.—Ample, pleasant accommodation, and *substantial* instruction are given to young ladies. Send your girls and spend your odd times by the Seaboard with them.

L. BRANSON,
Morehead City, N. C

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The fall session of this school will commence on the First Monday in July, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

dec21-tf F. F. WATSON.

WANTED, by Two Southern young Ladies, who can present the highest testimonials, situations as teachers of the English branches. For their addresses, apply to the TIMES OFFICE.
Oct. 13—tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS, Guilford Co.

FALL DIVIDEND FOR 1860.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	55 68	21	72 00	41	48 00	61	48 00
2	71 04	22	61 44	42	114 24	62	58 56
3	80 28	23	92 16	43	76 80	63	57 60
4	70 08	24	87 36	44	56 64	64	56 68
5	85 56	25	73 92	45	68 56	65	49 92
6	73 92	26	71 04	46	71 04	66	59 52
7	82 56	27	80 28	47	55 08	67	56 64
8	73 92	28	93 12	48	93 12	68	72 96
9	70 08	29	64 32	49	46 08	69	53 04
10	87 36	30	112 32	50	114 00	70	58 40
11	57 60	31	95 04	51	45 44	71	124 72
12	76 80	32	92 16	52	98 96	72	61 44
13	44 12	33	103 68	53	67 20	73	54 72
14	63 36	34	120 56	54	85 52	74	75 84
15	42 24	35	66 24	55	98 88	75	81 60
16	49 92	36	180 24	56	82 92	76	42 24
17	52 80	37	103 68	57	106 56	77	51 84
18	66 24	38	109 92	58	62 56	78	108 48
19	35 52	39	49 92	59	86 40	79	36 44
20	36 40	40	78 72	60	53 76		

NATHAN HIATT, Chairman
Nov. 17-4w

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store may5 PORTER & GORRELL.

Periodicals.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The third volume of this journal commenced with the year 1860. It will be published monthly, at

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance: any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2 50.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

THE PAPER FOR YOUR FAMILY! A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER!

THE TIMES:

A large Eight-Page Weekly, published in Greensboro, N. C.

$2,00 a year; $1,00 for six months.

THE TIMES contains weekly forty columns of choice matter, specially adapted to the family circle. It is neither sectarian nor political, but by being courteous to all sects and parties, it is the constant aim of the publishers to present in its columns whatever may elevate the people and enrich the State. The publishers would earnestly appeal to the families of North Carolina to give THE TIMES a trial; try it for six months, for even if it be not as well to patronise home papers, as those from abroad, to build up home interests and a State pride, as to scatter our substance and our energies among strangers. Give The Times a trial and then let it stand upon its merits.

What is said of The Times.

"The Times I regard as the very best of our Southern literary weeklies."—Rev. Charles F. Deems.

"I know of no weekly published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as The Times."—Rev. J. E. Edwards.

"There is no pandering to a vitiated taste—every article is of a moral tendency, and calculated both to amuse and instruct."—Wilmington Herald.

"One of the handsomest weekly papers published in the Union."—Spirit of the Age.

"Let the people of North Carolina encourage their own newspapers."—Raleigh Standard.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.

☞Specimen numbers sent free on application.

LETTER FROM REV. C. F. DEEMS, D. D.

My Dear Sirs:—I have had the pleasure of reading THE TIMES from its first issue. The late improvements, the amount of talent enlisted, the outlay, the enterprise you have exhibited, should all stir our people to give you a large patronage. THE TIMES I regard as the very first of our Southern literary weeklies, and I am sure that if all we say about "Southern independence" be not mere talk, your paper will secure a large circulation. If any good to the order will serve you, I am sure it will be cheerfully spoken. Very respectfully and sincerely yours, CHARLES F. DEEMS.

LETTER FROM REV. J. E. EDWARDS.

Messrs Editors:—I have for the last two or three years been a regular reader of the Greensboro Times, and it affords me undisguised pleasure to witness its steady progress in all those elements of a weekly literary and miscellaneous journal that adapt it so admirably to the social condition, civil institutions, and literary tastes of our Southern population. I know of no weekly paper, published anywhere, that is so deserving of Southern patronage, as the Times. It is edited with caution and taste: it has a list of contributors to its columns of which any paper might be proud: its miscellaneous selections are free from coarseness, and immoral sentiment: its proceedings, wit and humor, are piquant, racy and refreshing: in a word it is a safe, edifying, and highly interesting *family journal*, in which may be found something for parents and children, young men and maidens, and "all sorts and conditions of men." I take great pleasure in commending it to *Southern patronage* as one of the best *family papers* that has fallen under my eye. JOHN E. EDWARDS.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is one of the cheapest publications in the country. Two volumes a year are published, each volume containing at least 480 pages, in neat style, with fine cover and advertising sheet. The two volumes will be furnished for only $5 for the year 1860. Clubs remitting us $5 in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

THE MESSENGER will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects. The editorial and critical department will continue under the charge of JOHN R. Thompson, Esq. The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.,
jan7-tf or. Bank and 12th Sts., Richmond, Va.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

2000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK*, Va. Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.,

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 51 Bank street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Segars, Snuff, Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va., solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and forwarded, prepaid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, prepaid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, Va., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment to be met with, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Ingredients*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices, for cash. Sept. 1—1y.

W. T. WALKE.....P. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. H. GORDON.
WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK*, Va. Sept. 1—1y.

J. F. JOLLEE, at Winbourne & Witty's old stand, is now receiving and opening his stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. A call is solicited from both ladies and gentlemen before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. apr21-tf J. F. JOLLEE.

A YOUNG LADY, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of an Accountant, would like to get a situation in this peculiar department. Address LOTTIE BASCOMB,
Nov. 3—tf. Pittsfield, Mass.

Business Cards.

W. GRAYDON.....J. GRAYDON.....G. H. SEELEY.....W. A. SCOTT.

A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & Co., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 45 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner FRONT and PRINCESS Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
All UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS.

Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—3m.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write sermons, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, Baltimore, M. D. 10?-tf

GEO. H. KELLY, BOOKSELLER, No. 27 Market street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand every variety of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, drawing books, music books, foolscap and letter papers, ladies' note and billet paper, artist materials of all kinds, letter presses, letter copying books, inks, pencils, envelopes, law books, doctor books, drawing papers, lithographs for Grecian and oil paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated pianofortes, Grover & Baker sewing machines, and Courier sewing machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. july26-1y.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, sideboards, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 1?-1y

JAMES M. EDNEY, GENERAL Purchasing and Commission Merchant, and dealer in pianos, melodeons, pumps, safes, sewing machines, &c., No. 147 Chambers street, New York. Commission for buying and forwarding, two and a half per cent. Also, sole proprietor of the American Pump, raising water in all depths under 150 feet, by hand. Also, publisher of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of N. Carolina," "Southern Bishops," "Hickory Nut Falls," &c. *References*: M. Phoenters & Gibsonlin, John R. Odom, Yanceyville; Hon. John Baxter, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown & McMillan, Washington; W. & D. Richardson, Galveston, Texas; D. R. McAuley, D.D., St. Louis; Rev. G. C. Gillespie, New Orleans; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. D. L. Swain, Charles F. Deems, D.D., North Carolina; Myatt & Tyler, Ala. tf

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER, West-market street, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand a splendid stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry. He has also a stock of fine gold and silver watches. All repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. All persons wishing to purchase jewelry will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. aug1-tf

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 14 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, whenever a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST, Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 8—1y

Dry Goods, &c.

1860.....NEW STORE.....1860

GRAND DISPLAY of Fall and Winter Goods. *BRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.*, are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE, JEWELRY, GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to this market. Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the very first class Commission Importing Manufacturing Houses in the North, they are thus enabled to *defy competition* in any Goods in their line. In

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
HATS, and
SHOES

they call special attention, and in the GROCERY LINE they will not be undersold. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

BRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF.
Nov. 6—1y. East Market Street, Greensboro.

BREAKFAST and SUPPER HOUSE. BAKER'S HOTEL, *Goldsboro, N. C.*—Right-Hand side going South—Left-Hand side going North. *MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.* Baggage taken to and from the Rail Road free of Charge. Attached is one of the best Barber Shops. Liquors not to be excelled. J. J. BAKER, *Proprietor*.
J. H. BAKER, *Sup't*. (aug. 18—tf.)

250 ACRES LAND FOR SALE, on Troublesome Creek, Guilford Co. I wish to sell privately my very valuable Tract of LAND, lying on the waters of Troublesome Creek, in the northern part of the county of Guilford. The land is in a high state of cultivation; 100 Acres heavy, wood land; 25 Acres bottom land. There are two very good dwelling houses, with necessary out houses &c., upon the premises, so that the land, if preferred, might be divided into two tracts. The land is located one mile north of Flat Rock, and joins the tracts of Elliot H. Oakes, Barny Troxler, James Adams and Isaac Oakes. My address is Summerfield.
Oct. 15—10w. ALLEN OLIVER.

WEST GREEN NURSERIES AND GARDENS, near Greensboro.—Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to visit the above establishment, will find hacks, carriages, &c., at Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and other days if necessary. For tickets apply to PORTER & GORRELL at the Drug Store, may26—tf WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH! The old and long established House of
S. ARCHER & CO.,
is now receiving the most complete and largest stock of fashionable made clothing to found the store of Moore & Dixon's line. Overcoats, Frock, Dress, Business, at astonishing low prices. A superb choice of Pants and Vests, Ties, Shoes, Boots, Hats and Caps, Shirts, Watches and Jewelry, Knives, Perfumeries, Walking Canes, and thousands of articles too numerous to mention.

Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of Goods from the very first Importing and Manufacturing Houses in the North, we are enabled to sell Goods cheaper than anybody else in our line of business. We wish therefore to call the attention of our friends and customers that in case they wish to save money, they can do so by calling on us, before purchasing elsewhere. S. ARCHER & CO.

All orders left at our Store promptly attended to, as S. Archer is located in Baltimore. S. A. & Co.
Nov. 6—1y.

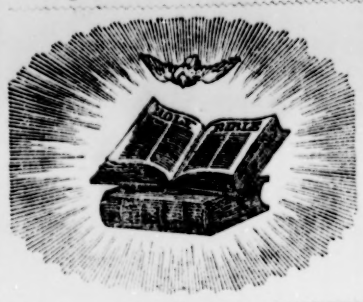
JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

ROCK ISLAND JEANS, A LARGE Assortment for SALE at
Sept. 8, BRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO'S.

Children's Department.



HEAD OF WILLIAM B. MUNDE,
"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

THE POLITE BOY.

Two weeks had passed since the opening of the public schools in one of our towns. Eddy Brown, Clinton Burton, and several other little boys were engaged in the pleasant school-yard with a game of marbles, when a stranger boy was seen coming up the street.

"I wonder who that is coming this way," said one of the boys.

"A new scholar, I reckon," said Eddy. "He's got his books: wonder if he'll sit near me. Let's keep on with our play, boys, and at the same time keep an eye on him, and see what he looks like."

"O, Eddy!" exclaimed two or three of the boys at once, by way of remonstrance.

The stranger, whom I will call Henry Booth, had by this time reached the gate. He was a manly looking little fellow, with a frank countenance, which betokened a warm heart. He walked firmly up the path, as he approached the boys, bade them a pleasant "Good morning," and said:

"Does Miss C. teach in this building?"

"Yes, she does," was the reply.

"Will one of you be so kind as to show me where her schoolroom is?"

"Up in the second story," said Eddy Brown "just up the stairs, turn a corner, and the first door you come to leads into her room."

Henry looked confused. In his opinion, the building was large enough to have a dozen corners, and as many rooms on the second-floor, and it seemed hardly probable that he could find the right one: so he said, in a rather hesitating tone:

"You said it was in the second story, I believe?"

"I will show you the way," said Clinton Burton, in a good natured tone, and with a pleasant smile, for he had noticed Henry's embarrassment. When they arrived at the door, Clinton did not leave the new scholar by simply saying "That's the schoolroom," but he went with him into the school-room told him about the school, and tried his best to entertain him till the teacher came; then he politely introduced Henry to her, and afterwards returned to his play. Was not this very pretty and kind in Clinton; and do you not think the new scholar must have loved him very much? Little children can make each other happy as well as grown people. Always try to do as you would be done by, and you will be truly polite.

ALFRED'S BEAUTIFUL DREAM.

I had a strange and beautiful dream last night. A vision of some place, such as I never saw with waking eyes, came before me. There was a landscape of great extent and incomparable beauty. I have no words with which to describe it. There were hills and valleys covered with the most luxuriant vegetation. All descriptions of tropical abundance are barren compared with it. Every kind of delicious fruit hung in ripe and rich clusters. The surpassing beauty and endless varity of the flowers at once charmed and astonished me. In the centre of the vast territory there was a magnificent river, whose water was perfectly transparent, and passed with peaceful majesty over a bed of golden sand, which I saw distinctly. Along the banks of the river grew trees of extremely graceful form and rich foliage, many of them laden with fruit of extraordinary beauty. Over all these fell a mellow light which added inconceivably to the attractions of the whole; but whence the light came I knew not, for there was no sun visible, and not a cloud in the atmosphere to conceal him. Far in the distance, up the river, I saw a city of surpassing splendor if built of gold and gems. While guzing on the brilliant spectacle, my attention was arrested by a new sight: there passed along the base of one of the hills a procession of persons clothed in the richest possible robes. Suddenly one of them left the rest, and came to me. With a look of ineffable tenderness sweetness, and love, my mother stood before me. She spoke not: there was no need of speech. There was perfect happiness,—there was perfect heaven in that look. I wept for joy. The emotion awoke me. All was a dream except the tears: with them my pillow was wet.

Useful Information.

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the men of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, and the farmer.

SAVE THE LEAVES.

If Bro. Jonathan were as saving of manures, as John Bull is, he would be a better farmer. No one knows until he has seen it, how careful English and European farmers and gardeners are of everything which can be converted into manure.—And this is one ground of their superiority in agriculture.

Now, let us repeat, what we have often said, that few things are more valuable for fertilizing purposes than decayed leaves. They are hardly inferior to barn-yard manure. Gather them up, now, this very month before they are covered by the snow. They are abundant everywhere, lying in heaps and windows in the forest and by the road-side, and by the fences in every yard. The wood-lot should not be stripped clean of them; but doubtless every farmer's land contains more of them here and there, than he can find time to cart home. Gather them up by raking, or by sweeping with a large birch broom. Stack them and pack them in the large wagon, adding side-boards as high as convenient: you will hardly get too heavy a load. Cart them home, and use them as bedding for cattle and horses; use them for compost in the stable-yard: use them to protect tender grape vines and shrubs and plants in Winter. Strawberry patches will fairly sing for joy under such a feathery blanket. By all means, save the leaves, and use them.

COMFORTS FOR COWS.

Now that the cold season is setting in, let the cows, especially the milk-givers, have all needful attention. They—should be well housed and well fed. The stables should be just moderately warm, well ventilated, clean, and provided with suitable bedding. Aside from the mere matter of food and drink, the animals should be kept comfortable. This matter can hardly be over-estimated.

Then, as to fodder: part of this, of course, should be straw and hay and cornstalks; but to expect cows to give much milk on such lean fare, is folly. Favor them with messes of chopped roots, of cut straw, or stalk mixed with meal of some kind. A favorite 'mess' for cattle, with a friend of ours is this: Cut hay, or straw or stalks, in pieces not more than an inch or inch and a half long, put the provender in a tub or tight box and pour boiling water upon it; then sprinkle on a little salt, and cover the whole with a little bran or meal to keep the steam in. When cold feed it in messes of a bushel at a time. Good as this is, it should be varied from time to time, for cows like variety, as well as men. Cows should be salted two or three times a week. In mild weather they should range by day in a commodious yard, protected on two sides, at least, by covered sheds. And this yard should have a pen stock of running water, or a trough kept full from a good pump: the first is the best.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS.

A correspondent at Goodwinsville, N. J. has had good success in keeping eggs in the following manner. With an inch-and a half auger, holes were borad in shelves, which were put up in a cool cellar protected from frost. The eggs, as fast as collected, were, set in these, holes, with the little end downward. Some were used in three months, some in six months, and the ballance in a little over a year from the time of storing, and all were reported as perfectly good. The cellar in which eggs were kept so well, must we think, have been very dry and cool. It would be well for those making this experiment to try a small quantity at first; they might not keep as well under all circumstances, as in the case above.

VETERINARY PHYSICIANS WANTED.

Every farmer should rejoice that Veterinary science is taking its proper place among the professions. But we need ten men skilled in this branch of study where we now have one. If properly located, they would find it a paying business.—Here is a fine field open for our young men, and one worthy of the highest order of talent.

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest flame, the other yields the durablest Heat: and both meeting make he best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

WORD REBUS.—By Marcus.

B B R useful. C C ing I of the b S t of sweets, th 7 ache it 2 Ape lace of E E y axes.

Solution to Rebus of last week: Think twice before U (you) speak on ce (once.)

A GARRULOUS AND WITTY WOMAN

A very loquacious lady offered to bet her husband 850 that she would not speak a word for a week. "Done," cried the delighted husband, instantly tabling the money, which the lady as soon grabbed and put in her pocket, observing very naively that she would secure it until the bet was decided. "Why," said the husband, "I have won it already," and required her to fork over. "Not at all," said the lady, "you are mistaken in the time—I mean the week after I am buried." The lady went a "shopping" that afternoon, and the husband—well, mufeed.

A BOY'S JOKE.

As one of the Dover, England, volunteers was passing along, rifle in hand, he was accosted by a precocious urchin, who called out—

'Who shot the dog?'

This saying our friend appeared not to relish; so turning sharply he said—

'If you are not off, I'll shoot a donkey.' Whereupon the boy, calling out to one of his companions, rejoined—

'Say, Bill, look here—this ere fellow is going to commit suicide.'

INGRATITUDE.

An ungrateful man is detested by all. Every one feels hurt by his conduct, because it operates to throw a damp upon generosity, and is regarded as the common injurer of all those who stand in need of assistance.—*Cicero.*

Recently an Irishman in New Jersey, was on Sunday driving a horse with a wagon towards Easton, when he was met by a clergyman, who was going to church and took the opportunity to chide the traveller for a breach of the Sabbath:

"My friend," said he, "this is a bad way you are in."

"Och, honey," said the Irishman, "and isn't it the turnpike."

"Yes," replied the minister, "but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state."

"By my sowl," returned the Irishman, "and that's true enough too, your worship it's a very bad state, and I'll get into Pennsylvania as soon as I can. Get up honey."

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a point to get the case, was applied to by a man who had stolen some pork to defend him. Accordingly, in his usual indentive way, he ruined the priepal evidence on which the plaintiff replied, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict was declared, as the fellow was leaving the court house, he whispered to his attorney thus: "Squire, what shall I do with the pork, for I have got it yet?" "Eat it," replied the lawyer, "for the jury say you did not steal it."

"How," said Mr. M. to Mr. Y., "do you accomplish so much in so short a time? Have you any par icular plan?"—"I have. When I have anything to do, I go and do it."

Beware of sloth in secret duties, and of pride in public duties; of envy in adversity, and of self consequence in prosperity of self-confidence in laboring for God, and of self-complacence when your labor is crowned with a blessing.

You had better send a son unarmed and helpless into a wilderness of ferocious wild animals, than into the world without education.

The red white and blue—the red cheeks, the white teeth, and blue eyes of a lovely girl, are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight under.

"A retainer at the bar," as the boy said, whem caught by a dog, just as he was about to climb on the orchard fence.

The talk of women is generally about the men. Even their laugh is he! he! he!

If the mind be properly directed, the hand will work no evil.

What is the first thing a young lady looks for in church? The *hims*.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6mp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN, & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia. Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—6m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 109 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Susan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL and RESTAURANT. Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 84 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Sept. 1.—6m. W. H. HAYWARD.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

FISHER & SHEPHERD, (late Fisher & Winston,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 125 MAIN STREET, *Richmond, Va.*, offer to country merchants, druggists, and physicians throughout the State of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, a large, varied and well selected stock of pure and reliable Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, French and American Window Glass, Physicians' Outfits, Patent Medicines, Fancy Articles, Imported Cigars of the best quality, choice brands of Chewing Tobacco, &c.

They are Agents for many of the most noted and valuable Mineral Waters, which are always on hand—all of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in this or any other market.

They earnestly and confidently invite a call from purchasers, assuring them that every article shall be of the best quality.

Particular attention given to every department of the business. All orders attended to promptly and with care. [aug. 18—2m.]

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 101 Main street, (one door below Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co.,) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books, in his line, in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

J. B. FERGUSON, Jr.....WM. G. FERGUSON.....J. M. NOWLIN.

J. B. FERGUSON, BROTHER & Co., IMPORTERS and JOBBERS of *DRY GOODS*, No. 9, Pearl St., *RICHMOND, Va.*, beg leave to call the attention of the trade to their Fall Stock, *Imported Direct* from the European Markets. To prompt six months buyers they are prepared to offer great inducements. Sept. 1—6m.

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860.

JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, and Dealers in PIANO FORTES, GUITARS, VIOLINS, MUSIC, &c., 139 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, beg leave to call the attention of the public to their stock of goods, which, already, one of the largest in the state, in their line of business, they are now increasing for the fall supplies, which will make it complete in every department, and well worth the attention of buyers. They especially invite an examination from the country merchants, confidently believing that they are able to supply their wants to their entire satisfaction.—They can furnish from their BOOK-BINDERY and Manufactory every description of BLANK and MEMORANDUM BOOK, and at low prices. Their Ware-Rooms are constantly supplied with a large assortment of PIANO FORTES, of the very best manufacture, which they are willing to sell on reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited and will be promptly and faithfully attended to. JAMES WOODHOUSE & CO.

P. S.—They have recently published a new work, by an able and distinguished citizen of Virginia—"THE LOST PRINCIPLE"—addressed especially to the young men of the South, but which has been favorably received by the reading public every where. Nov. 1—tf.

"Anabbet the sensation novels and frothy literature of the nineteenth century, it is refreshing to see coming from the press, on either side of the Atlantic, a work full of bold and original thought, but especially so when such a work comes from a Virginian, and is in Virginia first published by the way-side. Such is the "Lost Principle, by Barbarossa."—*Richmond Examiner.*

ESTABLISHED.....IN 1838.

KEEN, BALDWIN & WILLIAMS, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *SUPERFINE CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS*, No. 102 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Virginia, keep constantly on hand the Largest Stock and Best Assortment to be found in the State. Having unequalled facilities they are prepared to offer the greatest inducements. Every Article Warranted. Sept. 1—3m.

PHILIP RAHM, EAGLE MACHINE WORKS, Cary, between 14th and 15th Streets, *Richmond, Va.*, Manufacturer of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of any required power, with either Locomotive Fire or Cylinder Boilers; Sugar Mills, Circular Saw Mills, Irons for Vertical Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Draining Machines, Shingle, Lathe and Planing Machines, Tobacco Factory Fixtures, of every description, and all kinds of castings in iron and brass. The subscriber was awarded by the Virginia Mechanics Institute the First Class Diploma, on the 15th November 1854, for a Steam Engine and Circular Saw Mill, and by the Virginia State Agricultural Society, premium for Saw Mill in 1856, and for the best Steam Engine applicable to agricultural purposes, the premium of fifty dollars in 1857; also, by the U. S. Agricultural Society held in Richmond, Va., October 1858, the Grand Gold Medal of Honor! for the best Portable Steam Engine for farm use. He refers, by permission, to Governor Henry A. Wise, Messrs. Warwick & Barksdale, Dunlop, Moncure & Co., Haxall, Crenshaw & Co., and S. McGruder's Sons. Sept. 1.—4m. PHILIP RAHM.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in, and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 95 Main street, *RICHMOND, Va.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment, embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8.—6mp.

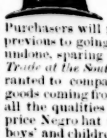
R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford, Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturers of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. mr1d-1y

THOS. M. SMITH.....EDW'D H. RHODES.....G. W. WILSON.....W. S. HURT.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor Bolting Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—6m.

CHAS. STEBBINS.....R. K. PULLEN.....J. GARLAND NELSON.

STEBBINS, PULLEN & CO., Importers and Dealers in *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS*, Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, &c. Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. House Furnishing Goods, Mirrors, Waiters, Table Cutlery, &c.—Wholesale and Retail. No. 101 Broad Street, Corner above Washington Monument, *RICHMOND, VA.* Sept. 1.—3m.



SOUTHERN HAT MANufactory, established 1836. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to this extensive Stock of *his own* and *Foreign Manufactured* Hats—Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at his house previous to going further North—as he is leaving nothing undone, sparing no expense or pains to keep the *Southern Trade of the South.* Goods sold in this House will be warranted to compare favorably in quality and prices with goods coming from any other market. There will be found all the qualities of Wool and Fur Hats, from the lowest price Negro hat to the finest quality for Gentlemen—also boys' and children's hats and caps of all grades and styles. Ladies' Riding Hats and Ladies' Furs of all the various qualities. Purchasers will do well to call and examine.

Sept. 1.—3m. JOHN DOOLEY, *Richmond, Va.*

1860.....FALL TRADE.....1860

TO THE MERCHANTS OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and TENNESSEE. We say, your examination of our large and varied stock of Dry Goods, *ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN*, feeling assured we can offer to you greater inducements to purchase from us than heretofore. Our *Foreign Goods* have been selected by one of our firm who has just returned from the European Markets, and most of our importations will come directly to this port.

We have a large assortment of *VIRGINIA* and *Southern made WOOLENS* and *COTTONS*. Also a full assortment of Northern made Fabrics suited to the Southern Trade, all of which we will sell at small advance on cost to the trade. ELLETT & DREWRY.

mrh31-6m—3m. No. 17 Pearl st., Richmond, Va.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, Published by A. MORRIS, *RICHMOND, VA.* Robinson's Practice, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4. The Practice in Courts of Justice in England and the United States, by Conway Robinson.

Vol. 1. As to the place and time of a transaction or proceeding; treating chiefly of the conflict of laws and the statute of limitation.

Vol. 2. Treating of the subject matter of personal action in other words of the right of action.

Vol. 3. Treating of personal actions with respect to the parties who may sue and be sued: the form of action and the frame of the pleadings.

Vol. 4. As to the pleading in personal actions; treating particularly of declarations and giving forms thereof.

HON. JUDGE LOMAX'S WORKS: Lomax's Executors and Administrators, 2 vols 8mo 13.00. Lomax's digest, 2 vols. 8vo. 15.00.

MR. LAND'S: History of a Suit in Equity, 4.00. Smith's American Form Book, 2.50. Call's Virginia Reports, 6 vols. 30.00. Henning & Munford's Report. Complete 1 vol. 20.00. Washington's Report. 1 vol.

IN PRESS: A new edition of the Digest of the Va. Reports. By A. H. Sands, Esq., from Jefferson to 11th Grattan. Tate's Digest has been entirely re-written, and greatly improved, rendering it a perfect and complete index to all the Virginia Reports to the present time. Sep. 22.—2m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Factories, of the celebrated "Rock Land, N. C." Woolen Companies." Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade, a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics, selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and Imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1—4m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a Improved Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. Opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 17 Sycamore street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and persons generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mh. 24-1y.] JAMES E. WOLFE

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of

Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods,
Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches,
Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs,
Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches,
Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards,
Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys,
Matches, Porte Monaies, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed. A. BUTTS, JR.,
(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)
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J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 103-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

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